The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Trouble on the Rio Grande Apprehended.

Jealousies and Violence of Lawless Mexican Leaders.

Slow Progress of the Presidential Election.

Military Protection to Settlers Asked in Montana.

Remarkable Trotting Time at Buffalo Park.

An Investigation in the Maine Railroad Disaster.

MEXICO.

Trouble on the Rio Grande Threatened—The Presidential Elections.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Aug. 6, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Aug. 11.—PALACIOS commanding the city and CORTINA commanding the line of the Rio Grande, are quarreling over depredations committed on the American side. A collision is feared, and preparations are making for it.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 6, via INDIANOLA, Texas, Aug. 11.—The opposition is gaining. LERDO has 2,237 electors, and DIAZ 3,094. The Diario (official) says JUAREZ has 5,023. Troops have been sent to Tobasco to put a stop to the outrages there.

THE INDIANS.

The Governor of Montana Asks for More Troops to Protect the Gallatin Valley.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior today received a letter from the Governor of Montana Territory, in which, under date of Aug. 1, he briefly describes the recent raid into Gallatin Valley, made, as he says, by fifty or sixty Crow Indians, and suggests that some action be taken by the authorities to protect said valley and prevent a stampede of its now prosperous settlers to the East, a result which would be very damaging to the future of Montana and the great North-west. A few more cavalry in the valley would, in the opinion of the Governor, make the citizens feel quite secure in the future. In behalf of these people he asks Secretary DELANO's best efforts for their protection.

The People on the Frontier to be Protected—Letter from President Grant.

From the Marshall (Texas) Weekly.

Hon. J. W. FLANAGAN, United States Senator from Texas, while in Washington City, just prior to the adjournment of the last session of Congress, received from Mr. G. W. KINGSBURY, a prominent merchant of San Antonio, an arrow taken from the body of a white man killed by the Indians within eighteen miles of San Antonio. Senator FLANAGAN handed the arrow to President GRANT, with a statement from Mr. KINGSBURY as to the alarming depredations of the Indians along the frontier of Texas, and a few days afterward he received the following letter from the President in his own hand-writing, which letter is now in the possession of the editor of this paper:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 22, 1871.

Hon. J. W. Flanagan, U. S. S.:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of the arrow which you send me as the one that was fatally used against a white man by an Indian, within eighteen miles of San Antonio, together with the statement of G. W. KINGSBURY as to the great number of outrages that are being perpetrated by the Indians upon the people of North-western Texas. It is my desire and expectation to get all the wild Indians upon reservations where they can be cared for and kept from the white settlements. But, under any circumstances, the citizen must be protected, and I will see that the commanding officer in Texas receives the proper orders to secure that end.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

This letter is a complete refutation of the statements made by the political foes of the National Administration, that President GRANT was not in accord with the State authorities in their efforts to put an end to the Indian outrages on our border. Senator FLANAGAN informed us that the President ever manifested the warmest sympathy for the people on the Texas frontier, and declared his intention to make every effort to protect them from the depredations of Indians—wild or "Reserve."

BUFFALO PARK RACES.

Goldsmith Maid Makes the Fastest Time on Record in Three Straight Heats—Judge Brigham, a New Horse, Wins the First Race, and Sells on the Ground for $30,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—The last day of the sixth annual meeting of the Buffalo Driving Park closed today, *Goldsmith Maid* making the fastest time on record in three straight heats by one-quarter second. The weather was cool and pleasant. Over 20,000 persons were on the ground. Had the Park Association reduced the admission fee to fifty cents, full 50,000 persons would have enlivened the scene. While a majority of the crowd were drawn in anticipation of a close contest between *Goldsmith Maid*, *Lucy*, and *American Girl*, and amply repaid in the result, yet, contrary to all expectation, the 2:40 race proved equally as interesting and exciting, *Judge Brigham*, a comparatively new horse, making a splendid record, winning the race in four heats, making the first quarter in 31 seconds, and the half in 1:05. Immediately after winning the race, the owner of *Judge Brigham* was sent for, and the horse was bought by GEORGE C. HALL for $30,000 for JAY GOULD, of Erie fame. The purchaser says $100,000 will not buy him today. *Judge Brigham* is a bay stallion, eight years old, by RYSDYK's *Hambletonian*, out of *Lady Sandford*, by *American Star*.

The first race called was the 2:40. Thirteen horses entered and six started—*Denmark*, *Logan*, *Huntress*, *Long Branch*, *Sentinel*, *Ed Higgins* and *Clara G.* drawn. Over three-quarters of an hour was lost in scoring before the horses got a good send-off. *Judge Fullerton* took the lead and kept it round the track in the first heat, hard pressed by *Brigham*. The three following straight heats were won by *Brigham*. The race was highly interesting, and intensely exciting. After leaving the half-mile pole on the last heat, *Brigham* broke, *Fullerton* shooting twenty lengths ahead. The spectators were breathless with excitement when *Brigham* came down to a trot, overtaking *Fullerton* at the three-quarter post, and coming in half a length ahead.

SUMMARY.

PURSE NO. 8—$5,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:40; $3,000, $1,000, $700 and $300:

Judge Brigham	2	1	1	1
Judge Fullerton	1	2	2	2
J. H. Burke	3	3	3	3
Ashland Pet	6	4	dr.	
Frank Hobart	4	dis.		
Vosburg	5	dis.		

Time—2:25¾, 2:22, 2:22¼, 2:23¼.

The great race of the day was trotted alternately with the 2:40 race. The three heats of *Goldsmith Maid* were trotted without a skip or break until the last heat, when she was crowded from the beginning to the end by *Lucy*, who lapped her throughout, after one of the most closely contested heats ever witnessed. Then she only made two quick breaks, one at the start and one on the homestretch. On coming to start on the second heat the left rein of *Goldsmith Maid* broke, and the mare started to run, when BUDD DOBLE, her driver, performed an astonishing feat by seizing the back-strap, jumping astride the mare's back, seizing the check-rein and bringing her to a standstill before she had gone many lengths beyond the judges' stand. This incident won additional honors for DOBLE and his thorough-bred animal.

SUMMARY.

PURSE NO. 9—$5,000, for all horses; $3,000, $1,500, $500, and $2,500 additional to the horse making the fastest time, providing it beats *Dexter's* time, 2:17¼.

Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Lucy	2	2	2
American Girl	3	3	3

Time—2:18¼, 2:19¼, 2:18.

THE SARATOGA RACES.

Interesting Events Promised—Painful Rumor About Kingfisher—Longfellow to Meet Other Good Horses.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The great four-mile race, to be run here during the meeting which is to commence on the 18th inst., promises to be one of great interest. Notwithstanding the painful rumor that *Kingfisher* has gone amiss, *Longfellow* will have to contend with the best two five-year olds in America, *Helmbold* and *Barney Williams*, both distinguished winners at four miles. *Helmbold* is well known, but *Barney Williams*, having been run only in the West and South, is not so generally known in the North. After his victory for the great Post stake, four mile heats, at St. Louis, a month ago, he came here to try conclusions with the flyers. The one-forty time had astonished the public. *Barney* is a chestnut, over sixteen hands high, and a powerful animal. His sire was the distinguished stallion *Lexington*, and his dam the great racer *Vandal*. The races will be unusually interesting. The first race on the programme is the Kenney Stakes for three-year olds, and will be one of great interest, as eight or ten horses will start, including *Harry Bassett*, *Alroy*, *Moselle*, *Abdel Kader*, *John Merryman*, *Nellie Ransom*, *Nathan Oaks*, &c. On the same day the Summer handicap, two and a quarter miles, will come off. The steeple-chase, for which nineteen horses are handicapped, will take place on the 17th. Already great interest is taken here in the issue of the races, and wagers are making quite freely on the result of the four-mile race.

The Longfellow-Kingfisher Race.

The rumor that caused so much excitement among sporting men, on Thursday afternoon, to the effect that *Kingfisher* had been withdrawn, turns out to be correct. Mr. JAMES R. KEEL, of this City, received a telegram from Saratoga, yesterday afternoon, stating that *Kingfisher's* leg gave out during a run before daybreak on Monday morning, and he has not left the stable since. The leg had been ailing all the year, and prevented *Kingfisher* from running for the Fordham Stakes. The severe training necessary for the four-mile dash with *Longfellow* completely disabled *Kingfisher*.

KENTUCKY.

Leslie's Majority in Fifty Counties Less by 37,300 Than the Democratic Majority of 1868.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Full returns from fifty counties are received, which show LESLIE's majority to be 7,888 less in those counties than that of STEVENSON, (Democrat,) in 1868. Notwithstanding the fact, LESLIE's total vote in the same counties is greater than STEVENSON's. The difference in the majorities, therefore, is due to the increase of the Republican vote since 1868, largely from the colored population who had not then been enfranchised.

MISSISSIPPI.

The State Politics—Gov. Alcorn Opens the Campaign with a Speech—The Republican State Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 11.—Gov. ALCORN has made the opening speech of the campaign at Vicksburg. He will speak again to-morrow in North Mississippi. Both political parties are making active preparations for the coming campaign. The Democracy are holding enthusiastic county meetings; and as the election is for county officers and legislators, there will be no State Convention. The Republicans will hold a State Convention on the 30th. The *Pilot*, the leading Republican paper, warns the party against sending ALCORN's appointees to the Convention, and urges that men be sent who are under no obligation to him. It charges that an attempt has been made already to pack the Convention, and that ALCORN's speech at Vicksburg was about himself and what he had done to build up the party in Mississippi, entirely ignoring the thousands of hard-working and true Republicans. The *Pilot* says:

"He greatly fears that he would be nobody in the estimation of the people if he were not constantly held up to them as a most wonderful man. To gratify this passion, he interfered with the public printing, stopped the publishing of the code and other laws by the exercise of the appointing power, and has thrown a firebrand into the Republican ranks in the form of a newspaper, which it becomes necessary for him to sustain by making public speeches in its behalf."

The Bridges on the Maine Central Railroad to be Examined by a Committee of Directors.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The Directors of the Maine Central Railroad held a meeting this afternoon and appointed a Committee to examine at once personally, with a competent engineer, every bridge on the line in the most thorough manner. The station agent at Bangor has been directed to continue to furnish medical attendance and every comfort to the wounded at the expense of the Company.

The Coroners continued their investigation of the railroad disaster today. A number of witnesses were examined; among them Superintendent NOYES of the Maine Central, and Messrs. WILDES and CARSER of the Railroad Commission. The evidence showed that the decayed state of the bridge caused the disaster, but it does not appear that the bridge was known to be rotten, either to the officers of the road or the Railroad Commissioners, although Col. WILDES testified to having inspected the bridge in June. He then gave orders to have the bridge strengthened, not from any particular apparent weakness, but because of the greater strain to which it has been subjected by heavier trains which it has been carrying of late. The investigation is being conducted in a thorough and searching manner.

The Sunday Question Agitated in Cincinnati Again.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The ordinance passed by the Councilmen last week, repealing the Sunday ordinances, was rejected by the Aldermen today—12 to 11—without debate. It is claimed by the Sabbath-keeping men that one or two members would have voted against the repeal who voted against the rejection of the ordinance, believing that it was better that the ordinance should be received and pass through the regular course of legislation than to be rejected at once. A resolution to request the Mayor to enforce the Sunday law was tabled—13 to 9.

The Yacht Squadron in the East.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The New-York Yacht Club will visit this city to-morrow to view the objects of interest, and will dine with the Eastern Yacht Club at Tufts Point Shirley in the afternoon. On Sunday they will have religious services on one of the yachts, and on Monday the grand regatta will take place, the start being made from Swampscott.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Malicious Insinuation Finally Disposed of.

The Rest of the Two Hundred Millions of the New Loan Absolutely Sold—The New State Department Building—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The remainder of the $200,000,000 of the new loan is not turned over to JAY COOKE & Co. to be disposed of, as one of your contemporaries announces, meaning to say that Mr. BOUTWELL has failed in the negotiation directly, and that the bankers are to try it for him. The bankers take absolutely the balance of the amount, after the national banks have had the opportunity to make subscriptions. They will dispose of it just as they do any other securities on their own account, and not the account of the Government. As to the terms on which it is taken, the law prevents any extraordinary inducements from being held out, by limiting the expenses to the Treasury to one-half of one per cent. By no possible contingency is any of this $200,000,000 to be left on the hands of the Government.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

BODWELL & Co., of Maine, to whom was awarded the contract for the granite of the basement story of the new State Department, have given heavy bonds to deliver the whole quantity, already cut, prior to Jan. 1. The excavations for the cellar are completed, and the laying of concrete has begun. The plans for the granite-work were sent to the contractors on Saturday, and are now in their hands. It is proper to say in this connection that the stone-cutting has been awarded to the same parties who furnish the granite, instead of the companies doing the same work for the Boston and New-York Post-offices, as was recently mistakenly stated. It is, however, to be done on the same terms and conditions as in the case of those buildings.

OUR MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Gen. PYLE, of Missouri, is in the City. He is soon to leave the country to assume his duties at Carracas, the capital of Venezuela, as our Minister to that Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

DECISION ON MINERS' RIGHTS.

In the matter of THOMAS H. BULGER vs. The Citizens of Central City, Colorado, involving important questions as to the right of a claimant under the Mining act to a patent for a mineral lode beneath the town site of Central City, Assistant Attorney-General WALTER H. SMITH has given an opinion in answer to certain questions: First, that the possession of the surface by the citizens is an adverse claim which entitles them to a hearing in the local Courts before patents can issue to the mineral claimants; second, that where an adverse claim to an application for a mining patent is filed, the proceedings in the local Courts required by the statutes should be commenced by the adverse claimants, unless they should be in actual possession of the whole or a portion of the premises for which a patent is applied for. In the case referred to, the citizens of the city being in possession are made the defendants.

PRE-EMPTION OF TOWN SITES.

The Acting Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the case of JOHN SLOSSON vs. The Town Site of Salt Lake City, on an appeal from the decision of the General Land Office, affirming the decision of that office, to the effect that when lands have been selected for municipal purposes, under the Town Site law, prior to a pre-emption settlement, the pre-emption claim must be rejected. The controversy in this case has been strongly contested, and has involved considerable ill-feeling.

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CURRENCY.

The convention for the interchange of postal money-orders between Great Britain and the United States, having been duly ratified, will go into effect on the 2d day of October next, and the Post-office Department has now completed preliminary arrangements for its practical operation. Of the 2,455 money-order offices of this country 510 have been authorized to issue postal orders on the Postmaster at New-York City, for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to pay orders issued by him for sums certified by the Post-office Department of that country for payment in the United States. These offices have been selected in all the States and Territories with a view of accommodating the localities where the greatest number of such foreigners reside as will be likely to make use of them. All exchanges are to be made through the two Government exchange offices in New York and London. In this country, applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which latter amount being deposited at the local office, is transmitted to New-York, and there converted into a postal sterling draft at the current rate for gold on the day of its receipt. This draft is made payable by the British authorities in any designated locality of the Kingdom. No single order will be issued for more than $50, but persons desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional money-orders. The rates of commission on these money-orders will be as follows:

On orders not exceeding $10	25
Over $10 and not exceeding $20	50
Over $20 and not exceeding $30	75
Over $30 and not exceeding $40	$1 00
Over $40 and not exceeding $50	1 25

A SAD CASE.

Attempted Suicide of a Young German Druggist—Grief for the Loss of His Wife the Cause.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 11.—A sad case of attempted suicide occurred here today. Seven or eight weeks ago, HERMAN SCHULTZ, a young German druggist, came here from New-York to take charge of a drug-store, No. 146 Main-street. He left his young wife, who was then [illegible], with the understanding that she too should come to Poughkeepsie when he was established. He at once assumed control of the store, and matters went on smoothly with him till he received a telegram from New-York, stating that his wife was dying, and that he must hurry down if he would see her alive. This affected him deeply, and he made haste to depart, saying if she died he would never be back. She died, and it is said that immediately after he attempted to kill himself. His friends prevailed on him to return to this city and resume his business. He boarded with Dr. KESSLER, but slept in a room over the store. Today he went to dinner as usual, and repaired to the store, Dr. KESSLER following in a few moments. When the latter, however, arrived at the store, SCHULTZ was nowhere to be found, and search was at once made for him. By traces of vomit on the stairway he was tracked to his room over the store, where he was discovered lying on a bed in great pain, but able to articulate faintly. Near the bed was a table on which were two vials, one partially filled with laudanum, and the other containing a small quantity of arsenic. A piece of paper on the table bore in pencil, in German, the following, addressed to Dr. KESSLER's wife:

MRS. KESSLER: I can live no longer; I must go too. Farewell! I go to my wife. H. S.

Please send this letter (one inclosed) to Dresden. Please do it. But I pray you not to let my parents know. Tell them I was accidentally drowned while bathing. I feel the poison. Farewell! I thank you for all your kindness. There is $10 I have to get yet. Give it to ALEX. You buy him a dress, blue and white, to remember me.

The ALEX. referred to is Dr. KESSLER's babe. The poor young man is still alive, but the chances are that he will die. All this afternoon he has called after his wife frequently, exclaiming, "EMILY, I come!" The greatest sympathy is felt for him, and every effort is being made to save him. There is but slight hope.

ROWING.

Preparations of the Ward Brothers for the Saratoga Regatta.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CORNWALL, ON THE HUDSON, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

There is life and activity at the "Josh Ward House" today. JOSH and his brothers have buckled on their armor for the Saratoga regatta. They commenced training for the event yesterday, and one can see by the sparkle of their eyes that they mean business. Hearty, robust-looking fellows, all of them. JOSH looks as young today as he ever did in the whole course of his life. They have just received the old four-oared shell-boat *Plow Fields*, from Newburg, which they will use temporarily. Everybody in the aquatic world knows the Ward crew. At the Saratoga race they will row as follows:

HANK WARD, stroke: he is forty-three years of age, and weighs, today, 165 pounds; he glows with health, and has enormous hands. JOSH WARD will sit behind him. He is the JOSH of yore—head a little one side and eye aslant; he is but thirty-three years of age, and weighs 175 pounds, the heaviest one of the four; he has taken good care of himself, and looks as lithe and is as agile as he was ten years ago. Behind him will sit GILBERT WARD; he is thirty years of age, and weighs 169 pounds. ELLIS WARD will sit in the bow; he is twenty-four years of age, and weighs 155 pounds. All of their weights will be reduced by the severe training which they are to undergo. They are already down to plain diet. They rise in the morning at 6, and each, carrying a slight stick, walks briskly five miles before breakfast. After breakfast a *siesta* is taken till rowing time comes, when they take a pull of five miles up or down the Hudson. Then follows the rubbing-down process, after which comes dinner, and then another rest till the water in the Highlands is partially wrapped in shade, when another five-mile walk and another five-mile row occurs. At 9 P. M. regularly they retire to their couches to get that rest which their hard day's work has fitted them for. "Do you have no one to train you, JOSH?" said we. "No, I want no trainer around here," was the reply. "I am trainer enough. I know what is wanted, and my brothers are true. We propose to take no chances in this matter. I consider the Saratoga regatta the most important one I ever entered my crew for. There is one chance in many for us, and that's the chance we are going for. No, no, we can do our training. I've paid for my experience in that line, and mean this time to profit by it."

REPORTER—What about the New-York crew, the Biglin crew, JOSH?

JOSH—I have never received any word from them.

REPORTER—It has been telegraphed over the country that they have sent you a letter in which they offered to row their crew against your crew between now and September, the winning crew to enter the Saratoga regatta as the American crew or the champions of America.

JOSH—I have never received a word from any of the Biglin crew or any notification whatever, by mail, telegraph, or messenger, upon the subject. The first I knew of any such proposal was in a dispatch in the Poughkeepsie *Eagle*, dated New-York. In reply to that, I have to say this: We don't propose to row any matches previous to the Saratoga race, from the fact that we are at present all out of train, having just commenced to enter into a race within ten days for the championship of America. It would therefore be extremely absurd. We hold that championship now, and do not, by our own foolishness, propose to lose it, but if Mr. BIGLIN and his party propose to row the Ward crew in a match race, they can make a match for $1,000 or upward, the race to take place on the Wednesday following the Saratoga regatta, and over the same course. We are ready now to put up forfeit on such a contest. We have authorized a gentleman to enter us for the Saratoga regatta.

REPORTER—That's square talk, JOSH.

JOSH—Well, that's business.

REPORTER—Judging from all reports the Biglin crew is working hard to win next month.

JOSH—Oh! we don't care for that crew; we're going for higher game. There is no crew that will bother us there, except the Tyne crew. They are the ones we are going for. They are splendid pullers, and the chances are against us. Why, that Biglin crew don't amount to anything. We could go right out now and beat them, soft as we are, but we are going to attend to business. We don't propose to allow England to carry off the honors at Saratoga, if we can prevent it. Nothing whatever will lead us into a contest with any American crew before the Saratoga race is decided. We shall pug the Britons and let the American crews take care of themselves.

REPORTER—That's commendable, JOSH, and speaks well for you.

JOSH—You see there's considerable honor at stake in this thing. It is certainly evident that the WARD boys will allow nothing to interfere with them in this matter. Each and every one of them speak freely upon the subject, all holding the opinion that the Tyne crew will be their hottest rivals.

GEORGE ROAHE, of New-York City, has just completed a splendid four-oared shell for the WARDS. They will row the race at Saratoga in it. It is to arrive here to-morrow. It is built of Spanish cedar, is 42 feet in length, 18 inches in width, and 8½ inches in depth. The oars are 12 feet 2 inches in length. The WARD boys will leave here for Saratoga on the 1st of September with their boat, and take up quarters as near the lake as possible, where they will immediately resume their training. They are going into the regatta on their own "hook," unaided by anybody. They will work for victory as hard as they ever worked in their lives, and if they win, it will be the crowning event of their already victorious aquatic life. In them the Tyne crew will find no second-rate rivals, and if the Englishmen win, they will be hurried so closely that the time will, without doubt, be the quickest on record. If the forthcoming regatta will be really an international affair, I am of the opinion that America's interests will be well cared for by the WARDS.

The Druggists' Board of Examiners—Reply of the Druggists' College of Pharmacy.

The following letter, in reply to one recently received from the Druggists' Board of Examiners, has been sent to that body by the Druggists' College of Pharmacy:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: Having received a communication from your honorable body, in reply to a petition presented by the undersigned with other graduates of Colleges of Pharmacy in business in the City of New-York, and which has been duly forwarded to the Secretary of the meeting at which the petition was adopted, it appears only proper to state the reasons for the position taken by the undersigned in the matter. The signers of that petition were men who had spent both time and means in the pursuit of both scientific and practical attainments in their profession, and after having reached the point at which the results of their labors were recognized by a diploma from an institution regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State, it seemed ungenerous, not to say unjust, that a law should come into operation which would entirely ignore even the existence of an institution such as the College of Pharmacy, and thus make its evidences of professional status null, and place the holders of those evidences on an intellectual and moral par with those who might be entirely ignorant even of the first principles which should govern the practice of pharmacy. On the receipt of further information in regard to the points of the statute bearing on the question, the undersigned arrived at the conclusion expressed by your honorable body, that the law was explicit and admitted of but one course of action. They then immediately presented themselves before the Board of Examiners, and have since been notified that the examination was satisfactory. This they did because the law was imperative on the subject, not that they considered the diploma of the College of Pharmacy as any the less conclusive evidence of fitness for the practice of the profession. Thanking each and every member of the Board for their uniform courtesy, we remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully,

JOHN M. DOMAS.
JAMES G. BEACH.
FRED. J. BRETTMAN.

Gen. COWAN, Acting Secretary of the Interior, left for Ohio last evening. During his absence, Assistant Attorney-General SMITH will be acting Secretary.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

Another Batch of Accused Officials.

How the Harbor-Masters Swell their Salaries—The Injured Merchants and the Serviceable Tug-Boat Companies—Some Facts that Challenge Correction—The Wasting Commerce of the Port of New-York.

It seems now to be an admitted fact that there is no class of our business community more thoroughly and scandalously imposed upon by local officials than the large ship-owners and foreign importers. From the time that their vessels take their pilot off Sandy Hook, inward bound, until they discharge him on the voyage out, they are bled in turn by the pilots, the Quarantine authorities, the Port-Warden, and finally by the Harbor-Masters. The TIMES has recently laid before the people a full exposé of the extortions practiced by the Quarantine officials.

THE HARBOR-MASTERS.

It would naturally be thought by those who have read the Quarantine exposures that nothing in our port exactions would be likely to rival them; but we present today a series of charges against another regularly-organized system of over-charge, and which fully equals in rapacity that of the Health Department at Staten Island. The coterie, which exacts fresh tribute from the commerce of New-York, is composed of the Harbor-masters, all appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN. These officials secure their appointments through political influence. The law requires that five at least should be Captains of vessels, yet it is a well-known fact that some of the Harbor-Masters came from the interior of the State, had never seen a full-rigged ship before in their lives, and actually did not know which end of a canal-boat was the first to enter a ship. Their names and districts are as follows:

First District—C. C. ELLIS, South-street, corner of Jefferson. District extends from Pier No. 41 up East River.

Second District—WM. PENOYER, No. 162 South-street. District extends from Pier No. 26 to No. 40 East River.

Third District—JOHN C. SUYDAM, No. 83 South-street. District extends from Pier No. 19 to No. 26 East River.

Fourth District—THOMAS H. FERRIS, No. 60 South-street. District extends from Pier No. 13 to No. 19 East River.

Fifth District—JOHN BRICE, No. 51 South-street. District extends from Pier No. 8 to No. 13 East River.

Sixth District—ANDREW S. HALE, south corner of Moore-street. District extends from Whitehall to Pier No. 8 East River.

Seventh District—JOHN W. BROWN, No. 69 West-street. District extends from the Battery to Pier No. 9 North River.

Eighth District—J. H. BELL, No. 91 West-street. District extends from Pier No. 9 to No. 29 North River.

Ninth District—S. SAMMONS, No. 201 Duane-street. District extends from Piers No. 29 to 43, North River.

Tenth District—BERNARD KENNEY, No. 384 West-street. District extends from Pier No. 43 up the North River.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

By law the Harbor-Masters are authorized to collect one-half cent per ton on all vessels entering the port. This is paid generally at the Custom-house by the owners of the vessels, and there collected by the State officials. Another law provides that no vessel can be moved while under the jurisdiction of the State of New-York, without first obtaining permission from the Harbor-Master in whose district the vessel may chance to be. Upon this little clause hangs the whole secret of the gains of the entire body, consisting of the New-York Harbor-Masters, and the power which it gives they have used with tolerable effect to serve their personal ends. It is a most remarkable fact that rarely, if ever, can the Harbor-Masters be seen at their offices, and never when a Captain is seeking a berth for his vessel at the pier. All transactions are invariably performed by a third party, who is generally the Captain of the tow-boat which is to take the vessel up to her wharf. All of these tow-boats are in the employ of contractors, who are given the monopoly of the towage of all vessels in the harbor, in consideration, it is said, of the payment to the Harbor-Masters of two-thirds at least of the overcharge for towage received from the ship-owner. It is further alleged that the Harbor-Master will not give his permission for the removal of a vessel unless it is at first stipulated who is to perform the towage, and, it is not necessary to add, that none other than one of his friends is ever allowed the privilege. If the Captain of a vessel offers any resistance to this little arrangement, they simply leave him, and his vessel remains in the stream until he comes to reason. If a vessel lies at the pier over forty-eight hours, an express agreement is generally said to be made for an increased fee to the Harbor-Master, frequently amounting to $70 and $80, which bill, of course, is collected under the name of towage. A charge of not less than $30 is made by those favored of the Harbor-Masters for simply towing a vessel the distance of a block, from one pier to another, when it should not be over $8. When remonstrated with by the ship-owners we are credibly informed that the tug-boatmen invariably reply that they would tow the vessels for a reasonable compensation, but they are ordered to make the charge complained of so that the Harbor-Masters may pocket the excess.

ILLICIT SALES OF SHIPS' BERTHS.

When a foreign vessel comes into port and is likely to remain some time, her owner is obliged to stipulate with the tug-boatman—the Harbor-Master he can never find—the number of days she is to lie at the dock, and agree that in consideration of his services in obtaining a berth for the vessel at once, the tug-boatman is to perform all the towage of the ship as long as she remains in the harbor. In addition to this, the Harbor-Master is always expected to receive the extra sum of $70 or $80. A case in point is that of the ship *St. Mark*, which arrived here a few days ago. Certain tug-boatmen in the service of the Harbor-Master got hold of the *St. Mark*, and carried her captive to Pier No. 14 East River. The owners of the vessel were, by the well-known course of pressure, induced to sign an agreement by which they consented to give the tug-boatmen in question all the towage of the *St. Mark* while in port, and $75 per month in advance as long as the vessel retained her berth.

THE HARBOR-MASTER & CO.

The following are the tug-boatmen who are understood to be on good terms with the Harbor-Masters:

PARKER & GIBBS, No. 81 South-street.
WILLIAM MARSHALL, No. 69 South-street.
CHAMBERLAIN & HUNLAY, Nos. 83 and 168 South-street.
C. P. RAYMOND, No. 261 South-street.
JACOB HENYON, West-street.

SUGGESTIVE FIGURES.

It is said that on an average each Harbor-Master has the control of from twenty-five to thirty-five vessels a day in his own district, but we will take it at less than the minimum and call it twenty vessels. It has been shown where the great bulk of the money exacted for towage goes, and not one of the twenty vessels which were taken for example has been charged less than $20, and the great majority have been mulcted in nearly double that amount. At the rate of $20 we have a revenue of $800 per diem to each Harbor-Master, out of which he is supposed to pay the tug-boatmen one-third or $300, leaving in the hands of the harbor official the net income daily of $400, or $135,000 per annum. To put it in another way, the tug-boat agents of the ten Harbor-Masters of the City of New-York, levy tax of not less than a $1,350,000 for work that hundreds would be only too glad to perform for less than $500,000. This is the minimum estimate. The representative of the TIMES was yesterday informed by a large ship-owner that the above amounts were, in his estimation, but half what they should be, and that, in addition to the legitimate fees, between two and three millions would be a more reliable approximation of the amount received annually from the shipping of the port of New-York by its ten Harbor-Masters. It seems to be a lucky circumstance that the above state of affairs does not exist in Brooklyn, or, between the Harbor-Masters and the Quarantine authorities, there would be caused an instantaneous instead of a gradual destruction of the commerce of the port.

THE LAST RESORT.

Brooklyn, they say, is now the only haven of refuge, and its freedom from the extortions of the harbor officials has had the effect of driving to the east side every vessel that arrives here, that can get a berth there, to unload. Indeed, it is authentically stated that the amount saved by escaping from the grasp of the officials on this side of the river is always sufficient to prevent the vessel's suffering actual loss on her venture.

With the commerce of this great sea-port crippled by the worst form of extortion and plunder, and the evil on the increase instead of abatement, it is the general impression that even the great central advantages which the City of New-York possesses as a market will not overbalance long its growing demerits as a port of entry.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Sioux City (Wis.) *Times*, of the 9th inst., publishes an anonymous letter addressed to Gen. HANCOCK, charging Messrs. PECK and DURFEE, who have charge of all the trading posts on the Upper Missouri, with gross frauds, and also with abusing the rights and privileges given to them by the Government, with the connivance of the military authorities.

The new boat for the St. John crew, built by Mr. ELLIOTT, of New-York, was received by them yesterday. It is not as wide as the old boat. PRICE has recovered, and taken his place again. PERCY, of the Tyne crew, who had been suffering from summer complaint, is well again. Very little betting is going on, but the backers of the St. John crew are more confident.

The Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Companies, in a joint resolution adopted at Duluth, yesterday, decided to enter at once upon an extensive system of harbor improvements, including the completion of the canal, deepening of the bay and the construction of permanent docks at Duluth, Minn.

At Belvidere, Ill., Thursday night, during a heavy thunder-storm, three burglars undertook to enter the counting-room of M. S. LEONARD's warehouse. GEORGE TUTTLE, an employe, shot one of them in the mouth and through the arm, and knocked the other senseless to the floor. The third fled. The two injured burglars are now in jail.

Detective HARRIGAN, who has been working up the robbery of the United States Express delivery wagon, in St. Louis, last month, recovered, yesterday, the $85,000 worth of Kansas Pacific Railroad bonds, which comprised much the larger part of the booty, finding them in the woods just outside the city.

The fire at Emigrant Gap, on the Central Pacific Railroad, destroyed from a half to three-quarters of a mile of the snow-sheds along the road, and delayed the trains twelve hours. The station buildings were burned so quickly that the occupants barely escaped.

Supervisor DUTCHER is in Washington, in consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with reference to business matters in his district. Measures are under consideration to vigorously inforce the laws in Brooklyn, and reform the detective force.

The New-York Yacht Club arrived at the rendezvous near Minot's Light, yesterday morning, and were there joined by the Eastern Club. The New-Yorkers were escorted up to the Quarantine grounds, and in the afternoon the whole party, number about 150, dined at Point Shirley.

The tannery of C. BURNSIDE, in Canal-street, Cleveland, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $8,500—in the following companies: Sun, $2,000; Cleveland, $3,000; Allemannia, $1,500; State Fire, $2,000.

In regard to the postponement of the Vanderpool trial, the Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Eagle* denies the report that the defendant lacks means of subpoenaing witnesses, as an order was made by Judge HOYT to have all of his witnesses summoned.

The brig *Josephine*, of Brunswick, Me., Capt. ISAAC S. SINNCOTT, went ashore on Sand Island, off Machias on Thursday. The vessel will probably be a total loss as well as the cargo, which consists of 700 barrels of flour for St. John.

Thursday night, at Rockford, Ill., a negro named SMITH committed an outrage upon the daughter of Rev. R. M. WALTERS, aged eleven years. The excitement among the citizens in consequence is intense, and they talk of lynching the wretch.

Three infants, said to have been farmed out to JULIA CALLAHAN, an old woman, in East Cambridge, Mass., have died recently. The woman is under arrest, on suspicion of killing them with opium, and a Coroner's jury is investigating the case.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL arrived in Washington yesterday, and left in the evening to fill an engagement to dine with President GRANT at the residence of Ex-Senator CATTELL, near Camden, N. J.

An application from New-Madrid County, Missouri, for protection against the Kuklux was recently made to Gov. BROWN, but there was not the least occasion, says the St. Louis *Republican*, for Executive interference.

At two o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire in Rondout, N. Y., destroyed the stable and dwelling-house of EDWARD O'REILLY, and the barn of a German named SCHANNA. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Supreme Council of the Templars of Honor and Temperance closed its sessions yesterday at St. Louis. The next session will be held at Erie, Penn., on the third Tuesday of August, 1872.

Representatives of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company arrived at Louisville yesterday to complete the transfer of the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad to that Company, which will be done today.

The latest California mining stock quotations are: Original Hidden Treasure, 9¼; Overman, 6¾; Yellow Jacket, 43; Ophir, 15¾; Belcher, 29½; Meadow Valley, 21; Hale & Norcross, 100; Ely, 21.

There is no truth whatever in the statement that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at the Treasury Department is engaged in manufacturing money for the Japanese Government.

A fire in Coldwater, Mich., on Thursday night, destroyed the clothing-store of N. ROSENBAUM with its contents. Loss, $29,500; insurance, $7,500.

The editorial party who have just passed over a portion of the Northern Pacific Road were on Thursday given a dinner by the City of Duluth, Gov. AUSTIN presiding.

The anniversary of the battle of Stonington, fought Aug. 10, 1814, was celebrated at that place on Thursday, by a firemen's parade, with speeches and a public ball.

The fire at the mines near Mauch Chunk, Penn., has been extinguished, and the danger is all over. The damage is not so serious as at first thought.

A woman named HAY, of Starbridge, Mass., yesterday, upset a kerosene lamp on her bed and clothing while intoxicated, and was burned to death.

JULIUS K. ADAMS, of the Sophomore Class of Harvard College, (whose parents live in Cambridgeport,) was drowned yesterday, while bathing in Charles River.

A party of six persons at Shrewsbury, N. Y., declare that yesterday morning, in the space of one hour and thirty-eight minutes, they counted 223 shooting stars.

A Mauch Chunk dispatch says there is no change as yet in the fire at Summit Hill, although the chances for heading it off are much better.

The Kekiongas defeated the Forest Citys, of Cleveland, yesterday, with the score 15 to 3. This completes the first championship series of the Kekiongas.

LAWRENCE COCHRAN was accidentally caught by a rope in Keystone Colliery at Pottsville, yesterday, and crushed to death in passing over a drum.

THOS. SMITH, of Jersey City, fell from a horse-car yesterday, at Philadelphia, and broke the cap of his knee.

BAYARD TAYLOR and J. H. HARPER, of New-York and Red River editorial party, arrived at Chicago yesterday morning.

The contract to build the Cayuga Lake Shore Railroad has been let to COLTON SMITH, of Massachusetts.

Two bales of new cotton were received, yesterday, at Savannah, Ga., one from Thomas County and the other from Echols County.

Four large stables filled with hay were burned, on Thursday, at Newark, Ohio. The loss is $25,000, and there is no insurance.

Gov. CLAFLIN reviewed the First Brigade of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, yesterday, at their encampment in Weymouth.

The Farragut Bay Club, of Philadelphia, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, in their schooner-yacht, the *Mayhew*.

W. H. COFFEE, a native of New-York City, an employe of the Tide Land Commission, dropped dead yesterday afternoon in San Francisco.

Gov. and Mrs. WALKER, of Virginia, are among the late arrivals at White Sulphur Springs.

The weather throughout England is fair, and favorable to the growing crops.

The receipts yesterday from internal revenue were $264,000.

The subscriptions to the new loan were $40,000 yesterday.

ROBERT T. LINCOLN, of Chicago, is at Fortress Monroe on a visit.

Arrival of the Main.

The steam-ship *Main*, which left Bremen on July 29, and Southampton on Aug. 1, reached this port at a late hour last night. Her mails, to be distributed today, contain advices fresher by two days than those at hand by the *Scotia*, on Tuesday last.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Question to be Argued by the Alabama Arbitrators.

Amnesty to the Rebels a Bar to the Claims.

Terrific Gun-Cotton Explosion in Suffolk, England.

German Evacuation of France this Year Probable.

The Pope Declines the Title of "Pius the Great."

The German and Austrian Emperors Meet at Ischl.

GREAT BRITAIN.

An Argument in the House of Lords Against the Alabama Claims—Several Persons Killed by an Explosion—Death of Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—In the House of Lords, today, Lord REDESDALE questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand of indemnity for the damages caused by the *Alabama*, now that the American Government had granted amnesty to the late rebels, and the reconciliation with the South was complete. He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitrators at Geneva, and he proceeded to argue it at great length. Lord GRANVILLE replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the *Alabama* would be argued in all its bearings before the Arbitrators by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and other eminent counsel retained on the part of Great Britain, whose interests would certainly not suffer for the lack of able and learned defenders.

A terrific explosion of gun cotton occurred today at Stowmarket, a market town in the County of Suffolk. Several persons were killed. Further explosions are apprehended. CHARLES BUXTON, member of Parliament for East Surrey, an eminent reviewer and a leader in the educational movement in England, died today in his fiftieth year. Mr. Recorder GURNEY's name appears in the *Gazette* this evening as Commissioner of Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington.

FRANCE.

The Councils-General—Tax Debate in the Assembly—M. Thiers' Term.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The elections for the Councils-General will take place early in September. The Tax bill is under discussion in the Assembly. The Budget Commission proposes a three per cent. tax on all landed goods, except corn and coal, and estimates the yield therefrom at seventy-five millions of francs per annum. The Party of the Right in the Assembly demands that M. THIERS' term of office be prolonged only two years. It is thought that the vote on the motion for the prolongation of the term of office of M. THIERS for three years will stand about as follows: For the proposition, 360; against it, 230; probable absentees, 130.

Negotiations for German Evacuation—The Standing Army—Movements of Ex-Queen Isabella.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—It is reported that the negotiations between Berlin and Versailles for the evacuation of France have resulted in an agreement by which the occupation of French territory by the German troops will entirely cease before the end of the present year. It is said that President THIERS urges on the Military Committee of the Assembly the necessity of having large armaments and a normal effective force of 500,000 men in the army. The expected budget statements will probably be delayed some months. Ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain has arrived at Trouville-sur-Mer.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

"Pius the Great" and the Throne of Gold—The Mont Cenis Tunnel—Spain and Venezuela.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The Pope has written a letter to a committee who have offered him the title of PIUS the Great and a throne of gold. He refused to accept the proposed honor during his life-time, and suggests that the money which has been subscribed for a throne be employed in procuring the exemption of students of the Catholic seminaries everywhere from military service. The Mont Cenis Tunnel is a complete success, and the announcement is made that it will be formally opened in September.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—The report that the Spanish Government will send a fleet to Venezuelan ports to exact reparation for the injury sustained by Spain from the omission of the Government of Venezuela to prevent the departure of the Quesada expedition for Cuba, is authoritatively denied. The acts of the filibusters are to be, instead, the object of diplomatic protest.

The German Emperors—Political Significance of the Meeting.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.—The Emperor of Austria received the Emperor WILLIAM at Wels today. Cordial greetings were exchanged, and their Majesties departed this evening in a special train for Ischl.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The *Evening Post* attributes political significance of a friendly character to the meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria.

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—The Reichsrath and the Provincial Diet have been dissolved.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Rocky Mountain stations and on the Pacific coast. It has risen in the north and west of Kentucky and fallen on the Gulf and South Atlantic States and less so in New-York and New-England. The temperature has fallen in the Mississippi Valley and northward. It has risen on Lake Ontario. North-westerly winds have prevailed in New-England, but are now diminishing, and light winds or calms are reported from Virginia to Missouri and southward. Fresh northerly winds prevail from Ohio to Illinois and Lake Huron. Cloudy weather, with light rains, has extended during the day over the lower lakes and the Southern and Gulf States, but is now rapidly clearing away.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather will probably continue on Saturday very generally east of the Mississippi, with northerly winds from South Carolina to Maine and westward, and partially cloudy and clearing weather on the Gulf coast.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

Interesting Excerpts from Our English and Continental Files.

THE LATE COMMUNE.

Sketches of the Leaders by a Partial Hand—A Tribute to Delescluze and His Associates.

Over the signature of "A Communalist," several articles have appeared in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in justification of the aims and acts of the Commune. The latest refers wholly to the leaders, and we reproduce it as interesting still, though written with so much too apparent bias to have extreme partiality for a motive. The writer begins thus:

THE ACCUSATIONS.

Permit me now to say a few words upon the principal men of the Commune. The current account concerning their private life is, to use a mild expression, singularly erroneous, and proves once more the weakness of reactionists: for their attacks are directed upon the personal in preference to the responsible. When political antagonism degenerates into personalities, and libel takes the place of frank and assimilatory word polemic—when one of the parties dives into his enemy's private life, and emerges from it with the assertion that he is a thief, and draws from his victorious assertion the consequence that the cause sustained by him must be in accordance with his personal value—discussion becomes no more than Jonathan and Ephraim quarrelling about who have persistently slandered the insurrectional leaders of Paris. This tactic, it is true, is a common one. Looking to past terrible wars and to the after a revolution, one leading man whose private character has not been sullied in the most abominable manner. After 1848, LEDRU-ROLLIN and LOUIS BLANC and to endure, after the 4th of September it was GAMBETTA—that model of honesty, disinterestedness and patriotism. Now comes the turn of the members of the Commune. DELESCLUZE is a convict. GAMBON a speculator, FELIX PYAT a jail-bird, VERMOREL and VALLÈS Bonapartist spies, RIGAULT a brave delighting in bloodshed, FERRÉ a degraded libertine, one of those carnivorous animals not yet classed in the Zoological Gardens, the two DOMBROWSKIS mercenaries, MIOT a thief, TRIDON a money-seeker, JOURDE a cashier who had run away with his master's strong-box, DUVAL and FLOURENS raving madmen, VESINIER an unreasonable, muddled man who had always been unable to distinguish between meum and tuum, COURBET, the painter, a systematic destroyer of works of art, and all generally inspired with a thirst for destruction rather difficult to explain. VARLIN was found with 875,000 in his pockets, (even in the bank-notes he must have had a mania to carry them,) BILLIORAY was taken in the same circumstances, &c. Is it necessary to say that these accusations are groundless? DELESCLUZE was not a convict; TRIDON, GAMBON and RIGAULT were rich men; VERMOREL and VALLÈS (who both died bravely) were not informers; and the "ferocious" MILLIÈRE was not ferocious at all. Without speaking of the improbability of two spies voluntarily dying for a cause which they hated, and of that man being a monster who fell with the cry of "Vive l'humanité!" I defy anybody to prove the charges of dishonesty against the Communal leaders whom I have mentioned. The CAUSSIDIÈRE, on the contrary, showed itself strictly honest, and gave a signal proof of it when, dying, concerning an ex-sutler a man named BLANCHET, who under the name of Panille had committed fraudulent bankruptcy, it ordered his arrest and formally expelled him from the Hôtel de Ville as unworthy of the mandate which his electors had given him. Whenever I have in the slightest doubt as to the antecedents of any of the members, his colleagues, both for his sake and for their own, made a strict inquiry concerning his private life. A fact was suspected, arrested, and inquired, and it was the same with CLUSERET. To refute minutely what has been alleged against each of those much calumniated men would be too long. I hope however, to give a short sketch of the political careers of those who were the most bitterly impeached, being the principal figures of the revolution.

TRIBUTE TO DELESCLUZE.

To the noble-hearted DELESCLUZE belongs the first place, and I cannot really recall his memory without deep emotion. To him especially I think it my duty to render a tribute of respect and admiration, and also to say what he was during his existence. DELESCLUZE was one of those men who, with the most trifling thought of self-interest, and with the sacrifice of everything to conviction, DELESCLUZE's existence proved a long martyrdom. A barrister by profession, he devoted himself to the press in 1830, and soon made himself conspicuous by his Radicalism. After BARBÈS' attempt to raise Paris he was condemned to three years' imprisonment for complicity with LAMENNAIS. He suffered the whole term of his imprisonment, and in 1838 resumed with more faith and ardor than ever the propagation of democratic ideas. Again he incurred condemnation and the suppression of his papers. But nothing discouraged him, and he took a polemic constituted much to the revolution of 1848. After the successful of June of the same year he was accused of complicity, and sentenced *par contumace* to six years' penal servitude. DELESCLUZE this time escaped to England, and remained there until 1854. At that period, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, and in the hope of raising public indignation against the *coup d'état*, he crossed over to Boulogne. He was arrested almost on his landing, sent to Paris, and arraigned before a special tribunal to take his trial for participation in the troubles of June. Condemned to transportation for an indefinite term, power DELESCLUZE had to suffer a martyrdom which few men could have endured. He was at first taken to Belle-Isle, and subsequently transferred from there to the bagnes of Toulon and Brest, where he was chained up with the worst convicts, and treated half-starved and hard-worked. At last they threw him into the hold of a transport-ship and sent him to Cayenne. DELESCLUZE has himself related how he made the voyage four times without being removed from the ship, the French authorities cheerfully risking his death from the vitiated atmosphere of the hold and the scanty food and disgusting food allotted to him. DELESCLUZE had, however, enough moral energy to resist these frightful tests, and was at last landed at Cayenne. In this deadly climate he remained, treated as a convict, from 1856 to 1866, when he was allowed to return to France, and immediately founded the *Réveil*, a most radical paper. DELESCLUZE pointed out from the first the fatal militiary propensities into which France was pinning under the sway of BONAPARTE; he predicted the war with Germany, foresaw its consequences, and was, with ROCHEFORT, the only man who dared to express aloud his abhorrence of hostilities. During the first stage he denounced all the mistakes of the Government of National Defence, and the population of Paris testified its gratitude by sending him to the National Assembly of Bordeaux. He voted against the cession of Lorraine and Alsace, resigned his seat on being elected member of the Commune, and, office having elected identified himself with the insurrection, died on the barricades, unwilling to survive because he thought that his death would be more beneficial to his cause than his life. Whatever may be said about him, his name remains unstained; his memory will ever be cherished as that of a martyr of liberty and as one of those few admirable and choice spirits who devote their life and strength to the propagation of a great idea.

THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLICAN.

DOMBROWSKI is the type of the universal republican, who carries out his theory of fighting for the emancipation of the people in whatever part of the world he finds himself. GARIBALDI is the incarnation of it, and so was DOMBROWSKI. In consulting his previous life, it will be found well filled, although comparatively short. He fought for Polish independence and in the Italian war under GARIBALDI. DOMBROWSKI was in Paris during the first siege, and GARIBALDI, who regarded him as his ablest officer, asked earnestly for him. Instead of complying with these wishes, Gen. TROCHU put DOMBROWSKI in prison. He, too, has by his voluntary death confounded those who accused him of fighting for lucre.

FELIX PYAT.

As for FELIX PYAT, the "jail-bird," this epithet, in any case, is ill-founded, for he has never been in jail. Always condemned, he always contrived to escape detection. During his long exile in England he showed himself the bitterest enemy of the Empire. He must have been a studious thief, at all events, for the habitués of the British Museum reading-room may easily remember a man with handsome and strong features, who passed there the greater part of his twenty years' proscription in study. FELIX PYAT was born at Vierzon in 1812, and it is a curious fact that he has made of his native town, the most republican place in France after Paris. At the last municipal elections, which took place during the late resistance of the capital, Vierzon placed FELIX PYAT at the head of the poll. He was always opposed to the coercive measures taken by the Commune, and he even tendered his resignation when some papers were suppressed.

ET AL.

I cannot leave the subject without saying a few words on FLOURENS and DUVAL—men about their military capacity (they had none,) but on account of the great part which they took in the outburst of March 18. No one has forgotten how FLOURENS fought for two years in favor of the Candian insurrection, how he was elected by the Island of Crete a member of the Hellenic Assembly, arrested by the Greek authorities, and sent back to France. He went immediately afterward to Constantinople, where he published a radical paper in the Greek language. He eventually returned to France, but his denunciations of the Empire brought upon him so many condemnations that he found himself under the necessity of going to England, that everlasting shelter of proscripts. His after-life is already known. FLOURENS was a very learned man, and scarcely thirty-three years of age. He had succeeded to his father's chair at the Sorbonne, but his free opinions soon deprived him of his seat. FLOURENS was brave even to recklessness; he fought a duel with M. DE CASSAGNAC, the most dangerous swordsman in Paris, although he had never touched a foil in his life. He was much liked by all who knew him for his amiability and frankness. DUVAL was the type of the intelligent workman. He was gifted with depth of mind, wrote well, and spoke still better. He contributed more than any man to the revolution. As to RIGAULT, I repeat what I said about him in a previous letter. I always found him to be a good companion man, without the slightest tinge of cruelty in his character. Although very rich, he had devoted himself to politics since 1865. The only fault I could find with him was a want of dignity on certain occasions.

A MONARCH'S THOUGHTS.

What Frederick the Great Wrote Concerning Papal Infallibility and the French Nation.

A collection of passages from the works of FREDERICK the Great, apropos of current events, has just been published at Wirzburg. The following arguments bear a striking resemblance to those which are now generally advanced against the doctrine of Papal infallibility and the temporal power. "How can we believe in the infallibility of those who profess to be the vicegerents of Christ? We only pose banishing cattle could find a reasonable excuse for the deceit they have practised. Ecclesiastical councils abolished by the decrees of former councils under the presence of explaining them. The inference is clear; either one or the other must have erred. One may be a good Catholic and yet deprive the Vicegerent of God of his certainly possessions, which drew him every year considerable sums. Is it possible that the intelligent Pascal his soul's salvation in dangle? His remarks on the French nation are equally telling. "These people," he says, "are to-day what they admired yesterday. The secret of obtaining applause in France is to tell a novelty. To please the French it is necessary to get over difficulties by a single bound." Such are the French nation in the most fashionable in Europe. It has much wit, but no judgment or ideas. The leading characteristic of the German people is to see that amiable vivacity which

COUNT BISMARCK.

A Premier's Vacation—The Penalty of Greatness.

The request of the Imperial Chancellor to the public not to be molested, during his sojourn at Varzin, with unnecessary correspondence, seems to have produced very small effect. In a letter dated from Stolp, and addressed to the Cologne *Gazette*, we find the following complaints: "It is yesterday, only admitted the Imperial Chancellor. I am now tempted to compassionate him. Prince BISMARCK is at present, drinking the Karlsbad waters in Varzin, and what he, the much-tormented, before all things required is repose and cheerful rural tranquillity after his gigantic labors. It might be imagined that the public would accompanied this, but not suppose it could go to further demonstrations. It is most incredible how people do their utmost to destroy Prince BISMARCK's well-earned repose with volleys of missives, sometimes the promptings of pure wood nature, and sometimes the suggestions of importunate acquaintance. Though the request of the Imperial Chancellor to be left in peace has been printed, it is said, has been reproduced by nearly all the other German papers, the bulk of the daily communications received at Varzin has rather increased than diminished.) Among these may be found projects of every kind for the amelioration of the world, begging petitions, applications for loans, and even offers of marriage. Others send all property, requests to redeem, various articles in pawn, and manuscripts of new works respectfully declined by publishers. No stratagem is neglected to insure, as far as possible, the opening and reading of letters. Sometimes they arrive "recisement," at other times the envelope bears the words "private and confidential" or "important." Some applicants manage to obtain recommendations; others address their wishes to Legation Councilor BUCHER, and request him to disturb the rest of the Prince in an impossible condition for the recovery of the resident by the Prince almost to the verge of delirium. The pleas of communications generally terminate with the stereotype formula—I am well aware that you have little leisure time and the Prince still less, but I hope that an exception will be made in this case." The Imperial Chancellor has consequently been obliged to give instructions, in answer to the last and the ever-growing mail, that all private letters addressed to him be refused, unless when the address is recognized to be in the handwriting of one of the Prince's relatives or particular friends."

MODERN CÆSARISM.

The Future Rulers of France—M. Emile Ollivier on Gambetta's Plans and Chances.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

It would be strange if France were again to be ruled by an Italian—after CATHERINE DE MEDICI, MARY DE MEDICI, and CONCINI JULIUS MAZARIN, and then BONAPARTE, we now have GAMBETTA, whose family hails from Genoa. In the *Figaro* of July 31 there is a remarkable article on "Gambetta Cæsar Augustus, which insinuates that the spirit of revolution is nothing but Cæsarism, that Cæsarism is dictatorship, and that dictatorship may be collective or individual. "Our next CÆSAR after M. THIERS," says the writer, "will be GAMBETTA, who is formed to play the rôle, and is studying his part. His voice is strong and hollow-sounding voice (continues the article) which calls upon the crowd and makes a tyrant popular. He has already shown himself superior to all petty scruples of legality and justness, and that to attain the end he proposes to be not the man to weigh means in a severely moral scale. The only limit he will observe is that of his will. The Latin blood runs through his veins and the Latin ideas reign in his thoughts; he is descended in direct line from the Romans of the Empire, and has their domineering spirit and political instincts. In a word, he belongs to the line of the Cæsars, and has in him the stuff of a dictator. Is he a man of military genius? We cannot say, but he has enough of that quality, he has seen enough of warfare to know its principles, that he will found his power." The writer then explains that GAMBETTA went on with a hopeless war against the Prussians, with the view of creating a party for the future—a party devoted to the man who did not despair of saving his country. And so it was that GAMBETTA, who has certainly succeeded. "His partisans," adds *Figaro*, "are already found, and the party is formed. It includes first of all the chiefs appointed by GAMBETTA; the officers who broke their parole considering that it would be better to prolong a useless resistance than to observe a useless oath; those of the officers who, having obtained high grades, can only hope to keep them on the condition of GAMBETTA seizing power. The conspiracy is being hatched under our eyes slowly and prudently, as a good conspiracy which desires to succeed should be hatched. Conspiracies in the dark are not always successful. We have to see how GAMBETTA's game will be carried on in the broad daylight, like that of the 2d of December. The Cæsar promised to our democratic hopes knows how to be silent and to hold himself aloof. He has been reproached for being violent and febrile, but he can be as cold as ice when he will and circumspect as a turtle. He calculates, weighs and measures. He calculates how many days the authority of M. THIERS can exist; he weighs the value of the Assembly in case of a conflict; and he remains silent, so that people may see what he thinks. In the trail of reflection, on the practical policy of his party, which writer goes on to say that our next revolution will be an armed one, like the last but one, and that, rejecting natural Sovereigns, we shall soon hail a new Cæsar.

The New Steam-Ship City of Houston.

The steam-ship *City of Houston*, belonging to C. H. MALLORY & Co's line, will sail on her first trip to Key West and Galveston this afternoon at 3 o'clock under command of Capt. PARTRIDGE, one of the most popular men in the Texas trade. The *City of Houston* is the only iron steamer of the line, and was built at Chester, Penn., of the best material, and is in every respect a magnificent specimen of naval architecture. She is 220 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. Her tonnage is 1,233, and she has a direct acting engine of 4 feet stroke and 4 feet stroke. The passenger traffic at this season of the year is not very large, but the shipping business is exceedingly good, and all the six vessels of the line have as much as they can conveniently do. Yesterday afternoon a few friends of the firm assembled in the magnificent cabin of the *City of Houston*, and after partaking of a fine collation drank toasts and wished success to the ship and her owners, and indeed all concerned in her welfare. Among those present were Mr. C. H. MALLORY, Capt. PARTRIDGE, Deputy Collector MORRIS, Mr. SAML. GODWIN, and several citizens of Galveston.

A Baltimorean's Fight with a Panther.

A correspondent at Blackford, West Va., sends to the Baltimore *Sun* the following account of an adventure which, he says, befell a young man named ALFRED LEVINGSTON, a resident of Baltimore, in that neighborhood, a few days ago:

"On the 30th of July a young man by the name of AARON LEVINGSTON, from Baltimore, accompanied by an old hunter named LOUGHRY, took their rifles and started out to hunt bears, which infest the neighborhood. When about three miles from home they heard terrible screams, which were the cries of a panther, when about to attack. In another moment the beast pounced upon young LEVINGSTON from his perch upon the upper limb of a tree, and both fell to the ground. LOUGHRY, when he saw them down, hit the panther with the butt end of his rifle on the head, which knocked him off. LEVINGSTON immediately rose, when the beast again sprang at him, and LOUGHRY coming to his assistance received a blow, which knocked him into the earth. He has remained unconscious ever since. The confinement of the wild beast, and immediately snatched up his gun and shot the panther through the heart. The panther made a spring at LEVINGSTON, and when in mid-air fell dead to the earth. LEVINGSTON received but few scratches and contusions. The panther measured nine feet, and four inches from the nose to the end of the tail, and was as large a specimen as has been seen in the county for many years."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

It rained in the Chicago Tribune office.

For "setter pup" read "letter press."

There were 510,000 visitors to the free public baths of Boston last month.

The cotton worm is reported in Orimen and Colorado Counties, Texas.

The German voters of Hartford, Conn., have just formed an association for united action in political affairs.

And now Gloucester, Ont., claims the credit of the invention of man. He died on the 6th inst., at the age of 108 years.

The offer of ten bushels of oats from the proprietor was sufficient to induce an Indiana minister to preach in a stable on Sunday last.

Mr. BIERSTADT hastened to sketch the huge whale that was cast up on the beach below San Francisco, but it was all in vain.

The Indianapolis *Journal* notes that an extraordinary number of the suits instituted in the Supreme Court of Indiana, at present, are for divorce, and most of them from wives.

Portions of the skeleton of a mastodon were dug up at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday. If this work goes on there is danger these remains will lose their novelty.

Little WILLIE BIERSCH, who was so fearfully bitten by dogs in his father's tan-yard, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening, died about noon on the following day.

Democratic papers in Virginia publish a rumor that Congressman JAMES H. PLATTS is to be the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Gov. WELLS withdrawing in his favor.

The Pennsylvania Republicans have quietly begun the active work of organization, and, in a few weeks will enter upon a spirited canvass of the State, determined to win in a fair fight.

A Niagara County Democratic paper is extremely desirous that the Democratic State Convention shall be put off to as late a date as possible. It, too, hopes vainly that "it will blow over."

The health of Gov. ANTHONY COLBY, of New-Hampshire, who was one of the most popular Executives the Granite State ever had, is reported to be rapidly failing. He is afflicted with softening of the brain and general debility.

Those fond of coincidences may be interested in the fact that a farmer in *Newport, R. I.*, dug up on Monday last, Aug. 1, a lady's ring bearing on the inside the inscription: "R. J. to M. S., Aug. 7, 1774."

Col. JOHN M. CONNELL, who won't take the stump for the Ohio Democrats because he doesn't believe in the new departure and does believe in having a candidate for Governor fairly nominated, is a brother-in-law of Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.

A carriage containing a gentleman, two ladies and two children, was driven over an embankment in St. Paul, Minn., on the evening of the 5th inst., and rolled over and over down a steep declivity, fatally injuring the gentleman and seriously injuring the other occupants.

Every Saturday Mr. S. J. BRETZ, of Hartford, Conn., pays the postage on all letters held for non-payment in the Post-office of that city. They are then forwarded, with the request that the receiver will comfit the amount paid, a request usually heeded, and gratefully acknowledged.

E. A. POLLARD has written another book, and in it alludes to slavery as the last curse. The general and persevering tone of it, as the preface says, is that of consolation for "the lost cause," and congratulation for "the lost curse," the loss in the first respect being possibly a delusion, and in the last positively a gain, and as it certainly a relief.

Cheering reports of the progress of the campaign in California are given by the *San Francisco Alta*, that journal saying that advices from all parts of the State leave but little doubt that the Republicans will achieve a great victory on the 8th of September, provided there is no abatement either in the efforts which are now being made or in the general enthusiasm which has been evoked.

A Canadian sailor is experiencing the woe of having an impulsive woman as a wife, and the woe of being impulsive. He came home from sea the other day, bursting but $15. She thought he should have brought more; and from mild remonstrances and gentle upbraidings they rapidly grew angry, finally coming to blows, and then and there separating "forever." It turned out that the man had placed $60 in the savings bank, but felt called upon to defend himself first against the angry words of his wife and her baseless charges before explaining what he had done with the money.

A Richmond correspondent tells a story at the expense of HENRY A. WISE, which, if true, may have a moral to thoughtful minds. WISE, as the story runs, was employed by a man to defend him in a suit brought by a negro tenant whom he had ejected. The plaintiff easily obtained judgment for damages, and when WISE demanded $50 as his fee, the client sent him a check for the amount, "payable to HENRY A. WISE for services not rendered." This natural ly excited the ire of the Ex-Governor and Ex-General, and rejecting the offer of his son on the ground that the latter was too fiery and impulsive to manage the matter, he interviewed the client himself, and after a somewhat heated discussion, struck him in the face and then hooked him vigorously!

California papers received yesterday deny their previous report that Mrs. CADY STANTON and Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY visited Mrs. SAWIER after she murdered Mrs. JULIA S. LAKE. They say that Mrs. SAWIER is still in jail, comparatively calm, and add: "Her entire demeanor has indicated an intense affection for her husband, whom she seems inclined to acquit of responsibility for the terrible tragedy. He, on the contrary, has treated her with great indifference, telling her he would never live with her again. He admitted in the jail that he had written a letter cautioning her not to come to Stockton, and saying that Mrs. LAKE would kill her if she came. This letter appears to have maddened her, and brought her over at once. The feeling among those who have charge of the prisoner, and those who have seen her, appears to be very favorable toward her, but she is generally censured for not shooting her husband instead of Mrs. LAKE. SAWIER is regarded as a cold and heartless brute."

Some of the Democratic papers in Kentucky are not so well pleased with the results of their State election as their Northern political allies affect to be. For example, the Lexington *Press* says: "The result bears with it a lesson which it would be well for the Democracy of Kentucky to heed. Years of unquestionable supremacy has had its demoralising effect upon our party." And again: "Our party has tasted the bitter fruits of following the counsels of those unfit to lead, who base their claim for leadership upon a fancied popularity with our opponents, rather than upon the undivided and enthusiastic support of their own party." Of another matter, the Lexington *Observer*, also Democratic, says: "If any particular effort had been made by the Democratic Party, as an organization, to secure the negro vote, we might justly reproach the negro for declining to vote with that party at the polls. But so far from this being the case, all effort—if we may call that effort which was merely a dignified indifference to results—was made in the opposite direction; and, while we were not so disdainfully self-confident as to reject negro votes altogether, we seemed to be constantly troubled with any apprehension that we exhibited too much interest in this 'anti-Republican' citizen, we might say the aristocratic citizen, of African descent. Probably unconsciously to the most of the Democratic leaders, the negro has been taught to believe that the conflict between the two parties is a political one between the rich and the poor, and that the Democratic party is the party of the rich, and the Republican party is the party of the poor. All these prejudices must be overcome and with the Democratic party."

A great many of the men who are now candidates on the California Democratic State ticket, or are actively advocating its election, were members of the State Convention in California on the 19th of June, 1861, which formally declared by resolution that every "effort" opposed to the employment of force by the Federal Government against the seceded States for the purpose of compelling obedience and submission to Federal authority" and that they favored the assumption of the Union upon constitutional guarantees which will be acceptable to both parties of the Confederacy," and "if that determination were impossible," then the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States, and a treaty of amity and peace between them and the United States Government, as the only alternative which would terminate the horrors of civil war, and bring back peace and happiness to our distracted country.

Mrs. BERNARD HENRY, of Philadelphia, a daughter of the late JOHN JACOB VANDERKEMP, for many years General Agent of the Holland Land Company of Philadelphia, has presented to the Buffalo Historical Society, through Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, a large number of valuable letters from Thomas Jefferson, George Clinton, De Witt Clinton, Aaron Burr, John Jay and other men of prominence, addressed to Judge ADRIAN VANDERKEMP, her grandfather; also his autobiography and a journal of his travels from Kingston, Ulster County, to the shores of the Oneida Lake in 1795. Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR says: "The relationship of the grandmother of Mrs. HENRY to Western New-York were not as direct as those of her father; but they are of great interest. As a citizen of Holland at the time of our Revolutionary War, holding friendly connections with the Dutch statesman VANDER CAPELLEN, he was able to aid Mr. ADAMS and the other American Commissioners in negotiating the loan in Holland which saved our country from financial ruin. This loan was the basis of the purchase of the lands of Western New-York by the Holland Company. By a series of unforeseen and unexpected events his son in the course of time became the general agent of this great Company, which held an area of country larger than some of the States of this Union. His services to this country were thus rewarded in an unlooked-for way. Judge VANDERKEMP was forced to leave Holland on account of political troubles, which are set forth in his autobiography. This throws a clear light upon a portion of Dutch history which is not generally understood. He came to this country with letters of introduction to Gen. WASHINGTON from FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS and others. After visiting Mount Vernon and examining the then wilderness of Central New-York, in the end he made his home in Oneida County, in the village of Trenton, where his friend, Col. MATTA, resided. In this retired village he gave his attention to literary and agricultural pursuits. He numbered among his correspondents Mr. Jefferson, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, John Jay, George Clinton, De Witt Clinton and others of like standing. You will find among the papers sent to you a sketch, by Gov. CLINTON, of the character and learning of Judge VANDERKEMP, in which he speaks of him in glowing terms. Gov. CLINTON was always his warm friend. Both of the Mr. ADAMS showed a strong interest in him and his family, and I once had the pleasure of visiting Trenton with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, when he went to that place for the purpose of paying his respects to the daughter of the Judge after his death."

THE LUCKY PRINTER.

History of the now Famous Geraldine Corson—How He Acquired a Colossal Fortune and How He is Spending It.

The early history of Mr. CORNELIUS CORSON is involved in more or less of obscurity. As a tender age he was apprenticed to the printer's trade, and in due time was allowed to act as a journeyman type-setter. In the *Evening Express* office in some way he became a favorite, and was finally made foreman. He held a rather nondescript position, and made himself generally useful in doing odds and ends that required neither skill nor mate. From this work he was occasionally sent on errands to procure information.

This finally developed into the work of an important reporting. His salary during that period varied from $6 to $8 per week. Several times he was sent over to the meetings of the Common Council on various errands. It was at this time that his political ambition commenced. By bob-nobing with the members he gained their good will, and was at last appointed reporter to the Council. Finding the result of obsequious wheedling and constant flattery to yield him success, he pushed the plan with redoubled vigor. He was the first one to secure an annual appropriation of $100—and subsequently of $200—to the Common Council reporter. His next advance was to the position of publication clerk; then as clerk of various committees. His "pickings" in this way continued to accumulate, until he made quite a comfortable living, dolled his body and treadmere garments, and donned a plan but comfortable costume. Soon afterward he married a most estimable lady, and thus became a brother-in-law to the present Superintendent of Police. At about this time he became intimate with "Boss" TWEED, who was then a poor and rough no body. The twain seem to have then become joined together for all time. Subsequently he became one of Superintendent BLUNT's confidees, and during the war was profitably engaged in enlisting recruits. Thus he made about $20,000, part of which was invested in the *Transcript*, a then unprofitable paper, but since enormously valuable from corporation advertising. "The New-York Printing Company," a monstrous concern, which prints all the most profitable of the City documents, is owned principally by himself and Mr. TWEED, and is in itself a mine of wealth. Successively he has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Elections, School Trustee, &c., all offices of extravagant emolument. He is "Boss" TWEED's private Secretary, and legislative manipulator, a position of immense influence and money value. With his money thus acquired he purchased a princely estate in the town of Eastchester, in Westchester County, fifteen miles from this City. His property is situated just outside the village limits of Mount Vernon, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, and is worth not less than $150,000. He is about commencing the erection of a stone palace, 100 feet square, three stories high, with Mansard roof, to cost $200,000. His present mansion is an enlarged old mansion, very spacious, and the interior is fitted up with most extravagant splendor. The carpets, furniture and decorations are as elegant, and in some respects not dissimilar to the prevalent style in our new County Court-House. He has also an immense stable, carriage-house, &c., about 200 feet in length, and three stories in height, with a fine Mansard roof and observatory tower surmounting the whole. The first floor is devoted to stable purposes; the second to billiards, ten-pins, other games and ladies' parlor, smoking parlor, &c.; the third, floor to spare guest chambers. Pianos and other musical instruments, paintings, statuary, vertu, &c., are in profusion. He has an independent system of gas and water works, gardens, conservatories, &c. He gives princely entertainments, and expends money with a liberal eye to popularity and political profit in the future. He is "sole lessee and proprietor," to all appearances, of a lawyer, a doctor, a minister, and an editor, to say nothing of a shoal of smaller creatures of a cheaper market valuation. He is President of the village gas company. He is the grand factotum of the Episcopal Church, (sometimes facetiously called "Tammany Chapel,") and, although not a member thereof, he is a vestryman, and supplies the bulk of the funds for the support of the establishment, including pastor, choir, Sunday-school, grave-digger, sexton, &c. &c. (Query: Does he reside in that locality, he claims residence and votes in this City?) This is about the value of his services to the village church, and interests of the residents of that locality. All these services he has paid out of his own hard earnings, and all the money he has ever received from the public for any of his offices. He drafted the Metropolitan Police bill, and with that, and in order to drown the clamor of the people, he started a weekly paper called the *Westchester County Democrat* to advocate annexation and boulevard projects. In order to support his imported editor, he gave away some of the offices under "Boss" TWEED, in one of the City departments. Several of his local satellites are nursed in the same way. He has established the "East Chester Stockholders," of which TWEED is the largest stockholder, and CORSON the President. (Last year he had a fight for the Presidency, and was beaten for it by a large majority, of which himself and TWEED are directors.)

While the bill was pending TWEED took a whim to have his name and the document as President. After it was passed, however, TWEED as once resigned and CORSON succeeded to the honors. His latest penchant is to become "Col. CORSON," and all sorts of efforts à la FISK, Jr., are being made to get rid of the present Colonel RAY, of the Third Regiment of Westchester County, and allow the uneasy CORNELIUS "to wear honors at the country's mouth." It is also very likely that he wishes to be elected State Senator in the place of Mr. CAULDWELL.

In all things he seems diligent in securing the county, as the most promising political field for his future. His horses and carriages and retinue of servants are sent every where, whether it be a funeral, a christening, a ward meeting, a ball, a party, a fair, or public gathering of any sort whatever. His liberality (?) astonishes the common people, whose acquaintance he seems to avoid, termed "the ignorant cloud-hoppers". And, when he attends one of the fraternity of his earlier, and needier, and poorer days, who forgot his present status and call him the old, familiar name, "CORNELIUS."

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Specimen Brick.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The legislation of the last session of the State Legislature will admitted to be the most corrupt and outrageous ever known in any State of the Union. But of all their bad acts, that entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the City and County of New-York," which, I am informed, was drafted by PETER B. SWEENY, OAKEY HALL and RICHARD O'GORMAN, members of the Ring, is the most obnoxious to every honest citizen and lawyer.

Here is the beginning of the third section of that act, passed April 15, 1871: "Within twenty days after the 1st day of May, 1871, the following persons, viz.: the Mayor of the City of New-York, (HALL,) the Controller of the City of New-York, (CONNOLLY,) the Commissioner of Public Works, (TWEED,) and the President of the Department of Public Parks, (SWEENY,) shall meet as a Board of Apportionment, and after fixing the amount (of taxes) to be raised, as in the first section of this act provided—and so forth, concluding as follows: For all the purposes of this act the officers named therein shall be considered County as well as City officers.

Now, here is a specimen of the most audacious, impudent and tyrannical legislation, and powers conferred thereby upon HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and SWEENY, the unprincipled oligarchy which rules so despotically over the City of New-York, never equaled in any age or nation; powers unlimited to tax and rax the tax wrested from the citizens as in their sovereign will may seem proper. But look further, at the sixth section, and see the brickedness and hypocrisy of these four dictators.

6. It shall not be lawful for the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, or the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York, or the Board of Apportionment hereby created to appropriate or supply any portion of the tax herein authorized to be raised (twenty-five millions) in aid of any private or sectarian school, or to any institution or enterprise that is under the control of any religious denomination, &c.; but this Board of Apportionment shall have the authority legal to provision, for each founding in the charge of by the Sisters of Charity, and as much as they please to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in Prince-street, the Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum, the St. Vincent's Hospital, St. Francis Hospital, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the St. Joseph's Home, Society for Protecting Destitute Roman Catholic Children from Proselytism, and institutions of all creeds."

A more unprincipled and wicked act was never passed by any Legislature, and the people are robbed of their property to fill the treasuries of Roman Catholic institutions and other sectarian bodies, who are able and ought to take care of their own poor.

DEMOCRATIC LAWYER.

"The Conviction of an Innocent Man."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg respectfully to demur to a paragraph in to-day's TIMES, with the above heading. The man in question was found guilty by a jury of twelve citizens, whose only motive was to do their duty, and it by no means follows that he was innocent because the excellent Judge thought otherwise. Statements like the one now adjoined to have a tendency to weaken the cause of "trial by jury," and add to the perplexity which every honest man feels when called to perform jury duty. In within the precincts of the Halls of Justice the Bench is occupied by able and upright, may be mistaken as well as the Box.

A JURYMAN.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1871.

[This is a very proper letter. The head line to the report in question was a thoughtless one, and "A Juryman's" remonstrance is perfectly just.]

The New Ring.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your exposures of the rascality and thieving of the New-York Tammany officials are read with lively interest by the people of this borough. Upon the arrival of the New-York mail the TIMES is in great demand, and I would not be surprised if one news-dealer had doubled the number he formerly got. My object in writing is to ask if it is not highly probable that the City of New-York has not already paid for the furniture, &c., that will make DICK TWEED's hotel "the best appointed house in the United States!" Those chairs must surely have been for the new Metropolitan, and from your exhibit of the Tammany Hall Theatre's expenses, it is very apparent they will all be kept warm when Hon. RICHARD becomes "mine host." Continue in your good work, and you will have the thanks of your country readers.

CARBON.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Aug. 10, 1871.

Nearly an Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This evening I came from Newark to New-York on the 6½ train. On nearing the Hoboken depot the train suddenly halted, when a freight train passed us. The passengers then found out that they had had another hair's breadth escape from one of those horrible catastrophies commonly called "accidents." A switch is situated just at that point, but the man who had to attend it was gone, and no one knew where to find him. If the engineer of the train had not seen the near danger in time to halt and give the approaching freight train time to get out of the common track the result would not have been very pleasant to those witnessing it. Happily we were spared a new trial of the old experiment, to wit: two trains to pass each other on one track.

Of course, nobody to blame as long as Courts of Justice and Legislatures are owned by railroad monopolies.

J. SCHOENHOF.

No. 104 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Aug. 9, 1871.

The Senate Iceberg on the Pay-Roll.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Staats Zeitung* of to-day has the following significant commentary on that portion of the City pay-roll published in your paper of the 10th inst.:

"The TIMES again hurls a bombshell at our City Government in the shape of an exhibit of richly salaried sinecures. It is probably correct, yet it strikes us as remarkable that it omits those departments which harbor, according to common report, many Republicans, in accordance with the terms of the trade that was effected at Albany, and under the the existence of the new City Charter. Mr. CONNOLLY cannot evade shedding light on the subject, and the sooner he does so the better for him. A full list of salaried employes is part and parcel of the expenditures of the last past few years, and though long accustomed, it has as yet not made its appearance in public. It may be possible that the announcement of such a list might yield a considerable income to the City Treasury, for it is very probable that there are persons in our midst who would sooner return what they have thus received than see their names too prominently before the public."

Since the *Staats Zeitung* seems to know the terms and conditions of the trade made at Albany between TWEED & Co. and a sufficient number of Republicans, would it not be doing a public service to not hint at such knowledge, but lay the particulars before the people? Such information would be specially instructive, if with the course and motives of certain influential Republican papers that seconded the surrender of the City to TWEED's charter could be explained. The *Staats Zeitung* might so still further and furnish in advance the names and places of those "Republicans" (!) that were put into sinecures in consideration of the passage of the Tweed Charter.

May be a few of those who at present represent Republicans in the Republican General Committee, Hon. H. GREELEY presiding, would then know why they are on the pay-roll of Tammany Hall.

I. C. F. B.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

[Why does not the *Staats Zeitung* publish the facts to which it only alludes? We will copy them into the most prominent part of our pages.]

Women's Rights.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no question of the benefit which we have derived from your exposure of Tammany's last villainies, and, I for one am heartily glad that your worthy journal, which has always had many supporters, has gained many more by the course which it has pursued in this matter. So far you have done almost all toward bringing these frauds and discrepancies to light; but yet there is a point beyond which you cannot go unaided, and that is, in bringing these rascals to an actual trial, and compelling them either to prove themselves innocent or to be proved to be guilty. We see a warm fight several projects with this object in view are on foot, and the writer's object is to impress the public, through your Journal, with the necessity of carrying on these projects, so that they may ultimately give us the good results for which they are destined. It is no exception to be over sanguine, if possible, for we have no doubt but that the same process of plundering which has been going on for the past few years, and which has made the world has ever known, has been conducted by TWEED and his HALL and company, the originators and perpetrators in the affair, are breaking in Justice.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug.

VIRGINIA.

A Baptist Minister Compelled to Resign—Colored Women and Girls as Servants in New-York—A Curious Speculation—The Pilot Laws of Virginia—More than Crippled the Commerce of Richmond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Aug. 7, 1871.

Quite an excitement has been created in the Second Baptist Church of this city, when its pastor, Rev. J. A. CHAMBLISS, announced publicly to his congregation that, after much consideration, he had been led to renounce his belief in one of the principal tenets of his denomination—that of close communion. He averred that he could no longer advocate nor defend close communion, and yet, if permitted to do so, he would gladly hold his new convictions without departing from the practice required of him by the rules of his Church. This declaration astounded the members of the Church, as they looked upon the unexpected announcement as an unexampled proceeding. Yet they highly esteemed him, and it was informally agreed that, without taking more stringent measures against him, he should be allowed to resign his pastorate. Yesterday, at a full meeting of the Church, his resignation was submitted, and accepted by a unanimous vote. The resolutions passed express the deep regret of the Church at thus being forced to vindicate its religious principles at the expense of a beloved and much-respected brother, and as a token of regard for the erring pastor it is ordered that $150 per month be paid him until the 1st of January, 1872. This is a rare instance of generosity, considering all the circumstances of the case.

Colored women and girls have become a favorite class of servants with the house-keepers of New-York and Boston, if we can believe our labor agents here. They say that the demand for colored females from both the cities named is very great, and still increasing. They cannot fill half the orders for such servants, and one agent now advertises for 500 women and girls to go North, promising from $12 to $20 per month. These colored servants get here from $8 to $10 per month—rarely more than $10. Of course, the inducement of such comparatively high wages, combined with the attractions of travel and of life in a large city, is drawing large numbers of these people from among us, and there is a growing complaint here that it is difficult to get cooks, washerwomen, or nurses.

A new evening paper, to be called the *Evening Star*, is projected here by a combination of wealthy capitalists and live newspaper men. In politics it will be conservative, yet independent. There are already two evening journals here, and these would seem enough for a city no larger than Richmond, but the projectors of the new enterprise believe that "there is plenty of room at the top." If the plans do not fall through, the new paper will appear early in September.

The Pilot laws of Virginia are causing much discontent in commercial circles. These laws provide that every vessel coming to Richmond, for instance, shall not only take a pilot aboard to bring it into the Capes, but shall employ him up the river to the city and down the river again out of the Capes. The vessel is obliged to employ a tug to fetch it up and carry it down the river, and the Captain of the tug usually is more familiar with the channel of the river than any Cape pilot can be. The charges of pilotage up the river are high, while the pilotage itself is wholly unnecessary, the tug being all-sufficient. Yet the pilots insist upon their rights and privileges under the law, to the great inconvenience and detriment of our commerce. Captains of vessels that do not take a pilot to this port are arrested—a recent instance being the arrest and imprisonment at Hampton of Capt. MCGILL, of the bark *P. C. Warwick*—and the Captains of tug-boats that tow a vessel not having a pilot are also arrested and prosecuted. In a case which came before our Police Justice a few days since, he discharged the Captain of a tug-boat that had brought up a vessel which refused to take a pilot, because the vessel was already inside the Capes before being hailed by the pilot offering his services. Our Chamber of Commerce has taken up the matter, and will have the law tested in the Courts, and, if necessary, will use all proper exertions to have it repealed or modified by the Legislature this coming Winter.

July was, for the most part, a very cool month here and throughout Virginia, but August is hot enough to pay for it. It is feared, too, that we will have a drouth similar to that of last year. The first Saturday in August is famous as a rainy day, as it is said to have had no rain only three times within the past sixty years. But there was no rain here this first Saturday of August, although even the Signal Bureau men at Washington prophesied it as among the "probabilities." E.

CONTRABAND CIGARS.

Discovery of an Extensive Smuggling Conspiracy—Capture of Several Offenders.

For some time past the honest tobacco importers of this City have been considerably annoyed by the operations of a gang of smugglers who have been engaged in bringing large quantities of cigars into port and clandestinely putting them in the market at reduced rates. Col. FRANK E. HOWE, special agent of the Treasury Department, has been diligently occupied in ferreting out the extensive frauds, and has succeeded, so far, beyond his most sanguine expectations. The result of his labors will probably be to suppress any further trading in contraband cigars for a long time to come. During his investigations he discovered that a cunningly-devised conspiracy existed among several illicit tobacco-dealers and speculators for bringing cigars from Havana free of duty, and that a number of sailors and others belonging to certain Havana steam-ships aided in the smuggling. He found that more than 100,000 cigars of various brands have been surreptitiously brought here within a short period, and measures were taken to capture and punish the principal offenders. Among the prisoners already arrested are FRANCIS DONAN and JULIUS FARR, partners in the tobacco trade at No. 21 New-street, and FRANK NICHOLAS, a sailor. DONAN and NICHOLAS are now confined at Ludlow-street Jail awaiting their examination before Commissioner DAVENPORT next week. An attempt was made by the Government officials to have an examination in the case yesterday, but the counsel for the prisoners asked for an adjournment, which was finally granted. Warrants have been issued against several other accused parties who have not yet been apprehended.

Japanese Visitors to the Mayor.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning twelve Japanese gentlemen, who have been sent out by the Provincial Government of Japan to study American and European manners, customs and systems of local and general government, paid a visit to the City Hall, and, in the absence of the Mayor, were received by Col. JOLINE. They brought with them a letter of introduction from Mr. J. M. FERRIS, a college friend of the Mayor's, who is connected with the Board of Foreign Missions, and were accompanied by YAMADA, a Japanese student of Princeton College, and Mr. W. JONES, also a student of the same College. After being shown round the Governor's room and the chambers of the Common Council, they expressed their disappointment at not being able to see the Mayor, as they said their interpreter had assured them the TIMES and other leading papers were full of his doings, and they felt sure he must be a most wonderful personage. They also asked after Messrs. TWEED, SWEENY and CONNOLLY, and expressed an intention of calling on them soon to learn something about our system of local Government, and especially the management of its finances. Col. JOLINE gave them letters of introduction to Major-Gen. MCDOWELL and the commandant at Fort Hamilton, and on leaving the City Hall they took carriages for the fort.

Police Trials and Transfers.

Twenty-six policemen were arraigned, yesterday, before Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR, on charges of improper conduct and breaches of discipline. A principal case was that of Doorman RICHARD BURKE, Eighth Precinct, who was accused of taking $1 from LIZZIE SMITH, who was locked up in the Prince-street Station-house for taking care of a wrapper. His defense was that the girl insisted on his taking the money, and that after getting it he spent the greater part of it in buying food for her. The case was referred to the Board. Patrolman MONAHAN, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged with being drunk in the dock-house, at the foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, on the night of the 5th inst., when he should have been on patrol. He admitted being asleep, but said he was not drunk. The fact of intoxication, however, was sworn to by several witnesses, and the case was referred to the Board.

President SMITH yesterday transferred Sergt. GEORGE C. BABCOCK from the Second Precinct to the Sixteenth Precinct, and Sergt. JACOB A. WESTERVELT from the Sixteenth to the Second. Several patrolmen were also transferred.

THE LATE LIEUT. McKEE.

His Last Letter to His Friends in Kentucky.

The following interesting letter from the late Lieut. HUGH MCKEE was written only a few days before the attack on the Corean forts, in which he lost his life, and it contains the last lines the members of his family in Lexington, Ky., received from him. We quote the letter as it appears in the Lexington *Gazette* of Wednesday last:

FLAG-SHIP COLORADO,
RIVER SALIE, COREA, June 1, 1871.

The Admiral has just decided to send the *Palos* to Chefoo for coal and provisions, and as she leaves at daylight in the morning, I will only have time to write a short letter this evening. I have not written during the three weeks that have elapsed since we left Japan, as we had no idea there would be an opportunity for communicating with civilization until we reached Chefoo in this ship, and besides, we have been very much occupied in surveying and preparing for offensive operations in case we are attacked. We were just three weeks in reaching this place from Nagasaki, a distance of 600 miles, being detained by foggy weather and the want of charts to navigate by, so that we approached the coast with extreme caution. The fleet sailed in reverse order of double echelon, the smallest ship at the salient angle, and each vessel took soundings and angles, communicating the result by signal. We found the coast very similar to that of Japan, but the net-work of islands which cover it are not cultivated or even inhabited. The country is of volcanic formation, and the scenery of the bays and harbors perfectly picturesque. This river, the Salie or Salt River, is a debouche of the Lozine, which leads to the capital of the country.

It was here that the French fought the Coreans in 1866. Yesterday three officials from their Foreign office visited the ship, and were very peaceful in their overtures, assuring us that we would not be molested in surveying or in ascending the river if we did not fire upon them. Gov. LOW sent a dispatch to their Prime Minister with offers of friendship. In accordance with these assurances we sent the *Monocacy*, *Palos*, and four steam launches to survey a few miles above where we are anchored. I was on duty on board, and unfortunately did not go. Our boats had hardly left the ship when, rounding a bend in the river, they were opened upon by about forty heavy guns and 1,000 "gingals" and other "murdering pieces." The range was so short the boats were struck a number of times, and the water around them lashed into a foam. We opened upon them with shell, shrapnel and canister, and in less than half an hour all of their batteries were silenced, and the Coreans flying in all directions. They must have lost a great many men, for as they left their works we shelled them for two miles. There were 2,000 or 3,000 men in the forts, and every man tried to be ahead. The forts presented a beautiful appearance as our boats approached, resembling an immense fair. The bend in the river was formed by a high promontory, which bristled with cannon from base to summit. At the top was a pavilion with an immense yellow flag surmounting it, in the centre of which were characters which our interpreters read as "Grand Commander-in-Chief." A pistol was fired from this pavilion as a signal for all other batteries to open. Each line of works, from top to bottom, had flags of all descriptions planted at intervals of ten or fifteen paces, and as Coreans all dress in white and yellow, we could distinctly see them moving among their guns. Our vessels anchored above, and we shelled them front and rear. The *Monocacy* knocked a hole in her bottom on a rock, and so returned to her former anchorage as soon as all the forts were abandoned. We did not land and spike their guns, as the Admiral gave orders to act entirely on the defensive. We go up again in a day or two, with six hundred infantry and eight pieces of artillery, and, if attacked, will destroy all of their forts up to the capital. We had, wonderful as it may seem, from the terrible fusilade opened upon us, only two men wounded; one lost his fingers and the other was shot through the shoulder.

MEADE, of Kentucky, commanded one of the launches from this ship and TOTTEN the other; in the land force, MEADE commands a battery of twelve pieces, and FORCE, also of Kentucky, commands a section in the other battery. I have a company of carbineers armed with the Remington breech-loading carbines.

Though I fear you will find this rough sketch like the showman's "Daniel in the lion's den," and have some difficulty in distinguishing Daniel from the lions, it may give you some idea of the engagement; and I have not had time for neat topography. The cross-looking affairs are guns which enfiladed us at every point; but they did not fire more than once after our batteries opened.

I hope we may have an opportunity of sending letters every month, as the Admiral and Gov. Low will have dispatches to send by every mail, and we can take advantage of the opportunity of sending them in the official mail-bag.

[A sketch of the river, promontory and forts accompanied the letter.]

Results of Chicago's New Census.

The population of Chicago was returned by the Federal enumerators in June, 1870, to be 298,997. In May last the publisher of the *City Directory*, at the request of business men, took, through his agents, a census of the city while obtaining names for the *Directory*, and now gives 334,270 as the total resident population of the city on the 30th of June last. The excess of males in 1871 is 6,283. In twelve wards the males exceed the females, and in several others the sexes are nearly equal. In eight wards the number of females exceed that of the males.

The population by divisions is thus stated:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	4,901	3,268	8,169
2	7,347	6,102	13,449
3	8,946	8,890	17,836
4	6,567	7,456	14,023
5	7,229	7,762	14,991
6	11,977	10,941	22,918
Total	46,966	44,451	91,417

WEST DIVISION.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
7	8,206	7,284	15,490
8	12,852	12,568	25,420
9	15,599	15,179	30,778
10	8,913	8,379	19,292
11	8,704	7,608	16,312
12	7,331	7,687	15,018
13	4,561	5,179	9,740
14	4,514	4,625	9,139
15	13,391	12,315	25,706
Total	84,071	81,004	165,075

NORTH DIVISION.

Ward.	Males.	Females.	Total.
16	8,149	8,231	16,380
17	9,429	9,385	18,814
18	9,423	9,382	18,805
19	4,449	4,788	9,237
20	7,789	6,733	14,522
Total	39,239	38,519	77,758

The Chicago *Tribune*, from which we take these figures, says: "Either of these divisions would constitute a city of the first-class—the North Division being larger than Milwaukee; the South Division being within a few hundreds as large as Cleveland, while the West Division would take rank next after New-Orleans, or as the tenth city in point of population in the country. The rapid increase of that part of the city is shown in the fact that it lacks but 2,000 of one-half the whole population."

Another Attempt to Get Mike Coburn Out of Jail.

Still another effort was made yesterday by the COBURNS to secure the release of MICHAEL COBURN, who is confined in the Tombs on a charge of murderously assaulting CHARLES BRUNNER. This time it was JOHN COBURN, who appeared at the Coroner's office in company with a man who claimed to be a relative of Mr. BRUNNER. Coroner HERRMAN was absent in consequence of sickness in his family, and the application to release MICHAEL on bail was therefore made to Coroner YOUNG, to whom JOHN COBURN stated that the relative of BRUNNER was willing that bail should be taken. Coroner YOUNG answered that the matter was entirely in the hands of Coroner HERRMAN, and he should not interfere, whereupon COBURN withdrew. At a late hour of the day he returned with a lawyer, and announced his intention to secure the release of his peaceful brother by habeas corpus, but there was no Coroner present.

Criminals Sentenced at the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder HACKETT, JAMES WHEELER, convicted of burglary, was sentenced to ten years, with hard labor, in the State Prison; WILLIAM FARRELL, for grand larceny, State Prison, three years and six months; DAVID ELDRIDGE, for grand larceny, one year in the State Prison; GEORGE LOTTS, for grand larceny, in the State Prison for five years and six months; WM. CHRISTOPHER, for grand larceny, two years and six months in the State Prison; JOHN RUSSELL, for petty larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; DAVID TOMILTY, for petty larceny, six months in the Penitentiary; GEORGE TURMAN, (colored,) for grand larceny, five years in the State Prison, with hard labor; JAMES DREW, aged fourteen, sent to the Catholic Reformatory for grand larceny; JAMES STANTON, for receiving stolen goods, two years and six months in the Penitentiary; FLORENCE DOUGHERTY, for larceny from the person, two years and six months in the State Prison. In the case of WM. H. SMITH, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the Recorder suspended sentence. JOHN HEYMAN pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery; sentence remanded.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. Charles M. Jordan; rape.	7—The People vs. Roger Healy; felonious assault and battery.
2—The People vs. Joseph Hogan; robbery.	8—The People vs. Robert Whitley; bigamy.
3—The People vs. Alfred Burns; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Leopold; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James McGovern; burglary.	10—The People vs. John McCarty; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Margaret Dedian; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. William Stevens; assault and battery.
6—The People vs. Eberhard Barner; felonious assault and battery.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 11.
By Judge Sutherland.

Lachmeyer vs. Lachmeyer; motion granted.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Charles Schmidt vs. Matilda Schmidt; report of referee confirmed, and decree of divorce entered in favor of plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 11.

Before Chief-Justice Barbour.

SLANDER.

Samuel Hammerstein vs. Isador Marks.—This is an action for damages, and comes up on a motion to vacate an order of arrest on which defendant was held to bail in the sum of $500. The ground of action was alleged slanderous charges uttered by defendant, among which were that plaintiff was a thief and a robber, had swindled several parties, and that his wife went to picnics with other men, and bore a character not quite up to Cæsar's wife. The motion to vacate was made on the ground that the alleged slanderous words were uttered in the State of New-Jersey, and that they were not set forth with sufficient definiteness. Chief-Justice BARBOUR denied the motion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 11.

FIRST BOARD.

$60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..114¾	100 West. Un. Tel.	60⅞	
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..113⅞	400 do.	60¾	
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..112⅞	652 do.	60¾	
40,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....114⅞	300 do...bet. call.	60⅞	
7,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 76	20 do.	60⅞	
4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. Bs. 93⅞	700 do.	60¾	
40,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax. 19¾	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅜	
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July.... 58	500 do...bet. call.	98⅜	
	10000 N.Y.C.&H. Ctfs. bet. call	94⅜	
1,000 Ala. St. 8s......100	50000 do.	94⅜	
1,000 Ark. 7s, issued to L. R. & Ft. S. R. R. Co.	55½	200 Erie	30⅜
27,000 Long Dock Bs... 93⅞	400 Reading......s60.	114⅜	
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs.. 98⅜	300 Union Pacific	31⅞	
4,000 U. Pac. 1st..... 88⅞	2500 do...bet. call.	32	
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 88	200 do.	31⅞	
2,000 U. Pac. Income.. 80	2000 do.	32	
2,000 Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv. Bs.	100	400 Chicago & N. W.	69⅞
		500 do.	69½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s...120	200 do...bet. call.	69⅞	
2,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 106	100 do........b10.	69⅞	
50 Ocean Bank..... 95	200 Chi. & R. I.....b.c.	108⅜	
80 Cen. Nat. Bk... 108⅞	100 C., C., C. & Ind.	87½	
100 Spring M. Coal. 71	30 do.	87⅞	
100 Con. Coal of Md. b.c. 38	500 Mil. & St. Paul	60⅞	
200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. b.c. 48	80 P., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	98⅞	
100 Am. M. U. Exp. b.c. 57	200 Chi., Bur. & Q.	145	
25 Wells-Far. Ex. b.c. 46⅞	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref..	91	

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65..114⅞	200 Erie R....bet. call. 29⅞
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65, n. 112⅞	300 do. 30
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.. 113⅞	200 N. J. Central R. 104⅜
500 do. small. 113	600 Chi. & N. W. R. 69⅞
2,000 T. & W. 1st M., St. Louis Div.. 86½	100 Ill. Central R. 132⅞
50 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 56⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 60⅞
100 do. 57	100 D., L. & W. R. 106⅜
100 Quicksilver Pf. bs. 19⅞	100 Un. Pac. R. b.c. 31⅞
100 Pac. M. S. Co. b.c. 47⅞	100 do. 31⅞
200 Harlem R. 129	100 do. 31⅞
	100 Tol., W. & W. 69⅞

FRIDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

The quotations in London show the sudden advance in Bonds well sustained, especially in the case of the Ten-forties, which are a Five ₱ cent. bond like the New Loan, though with less than half the time to run. In our own market, prices are also fully supported, and became stronger late in the day. For the Sixes of 1881 the bid is now 117⅞; the 1867s close at 113⅜ bid; the 1868s at 113⅝@114; and the Currency Sixes are 115. The temporary flurry in London, perhaps from imperfect understanding of the arrangement of subscriptions to the new Bonds, has ceased, and prices here are as steady as need be desired. As the facts become better known, and the Secretary's plans and the arrangements of Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. better understood, we hope to see our own people exhibit their belief that their debt can be funded at lower rates of interest; and it would be gratifying to our national feelings if expressions of disparagement and mistrust should in future be confined to such of our foreign critics as are but too well acquainted with our resources, honor and administrative ability.

The pressure for cash Gold was more marked today. *An eighth ₱ cent.* for the day's use was paid throughout most of the day; and, after the close of banking hours, engagements for to-morrow have been made at a tax of three thirty-seconds ₱ cent. for use. Under this state of things, loans were shifted to an unusual extent; the clearances running up to nearly ninety millions. The balances showed that nearly five millions of coin had been taken out of the market. The price rose, under the covering of contracts, to 112⅞.

Foreign Exchange was very dull in consequence of this derangement in the Gold market, the rates being still 109½ for prime sixty-day sterling, and 110 for short sight. A concession from these rates could also be obtained.

In the General Stock market a spiritless business was carried on for the earlier half of the day, at prices that fell off slightly from those of yesterday afternoon. North-western fell to 69½, Western Union to 60⅜, and Union Pacific broke down to 31⅜ at 1 o'clock. The others were barely steady during this time. In the afternoon a better feeling was noted in some descriptions, with a marked recovery in Union Pacific, which carried it up to 32⅜, and on Pacific Mail, which reached 48⅜, popular opinion being pleased to establish a close affinity between the two, on the score of supposed friendly arrangements for the handling of our trade with China and Japan. The New-York Central Stock and Scrip were steady. Reading sluggishly strong at 114⅞@115, and North-western recovered to 70, the point at which it opened. Ohios kept close to 46, and Wabash to 68⅜, while St. Paul improved to 61⅜. Erie was fairly active, at a range of 30⅜@29⅞@30⅜. Among the stocks which are held above speculation, we notice Harlem selling at 129, Illinois Central at 132⅞, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 106⅜.

The list of State Bonds is steady and quiet. Something over 76 is the figure for Tennessees of both issues; 58 is still the price of the South Carolina July bonds, and 19½ for North Carolina Special Tax. Missouris are steady, about 95⅞, and for the rest we refer to the quotations.

Money was in fair demand at three ₱ cent., with occasional transactions at four in the middle of the day; but banking hours closed upon a liberal offering at three ₱ cent. on call.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 11.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112⅞	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛	115
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
American Gold	113	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅜	98⅜
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅞	94⅞
Reading	114⅞	114⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108⅜
North-west Common	70⅜	69⅞
North-west Preferred	89⅜	89⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅛	48⅜
St. Paul Preferred	81	81⅜
St. Paul Common	60⅛	61⅜
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅜

Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	68⅜	68⅜
Western Telegraph	61	60⅜
Erie	30⅜	30⅜
Union Pacific	32⅜	32⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11.

Gold receipts	$861,009 90
Gold payments	2,060,455 84
Gold balance	61,821,691 45
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	880,150 35
Currency balance	8,305,519 86
Customs	494,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	116⅞	5-20 coup., '67	113⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113⅜
5-20 coup., '62	[illegible]	10-40 reg.	[illegible]
5-20 coup., '64	113⅞	10-40 coup.	112⅞
5-20 coup., '65	114⅞	6s, Currency	114⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old	76	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	76⅜	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	100
Va. 6s, old	64	Ill. coupon 6s, '71	100
Va. 6s, deferred bds.	25	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
Ga. 7s, gold bonds	93⅞	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. 6s, old	46	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Fund. Act, '66	34	Ind. 5s	100
N. C. new bonds	26⅜	Mich. 6s, '73	100
N. C. Special Tax	19⅜	Mich. 6s, '78	100
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	58	Mich. 6s, '83	100
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	59⅞	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	108⅞
Mo. 6s	95⅞	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	108⅞
La. 7s, Penitentiary	70	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107⅞
Cal. 7s	113	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107⅞
Conn. 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107⅞
Ala. 8s	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107⅞
Ala. 5s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107⅞
Ark. 6s, Funded	58	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	55⅞	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	101
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	101
Ohio 6s, '75	103		
Ohio 6s, '81	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Galena & Chic. Ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	102⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Morris & Essex 1st	103⅞
Erie 1st Ind.	95	Morris & Essex 2d	[illegible]
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80	89	N. J. Cen. New bds.	105⅞
Erie 5th 7s, '88	88	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	105
B. N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	88⅜	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	100
Long Dock bds.	93⅞	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106	P., Ft. W. & C. 3⅞ c. E. bs.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	102	Cleve. & P. Cons. S. F.	92
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅜	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	[illegible]
Har. Con. M. & S. F. 6s	92	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	97
Alb'y & Susq. 3d bds.	94⅞	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	88
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	120⅜	Chic. & Alton 1st	102
Chic. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	110	Chic. & Alton Inc.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	98⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st	100⅜
Pac. R. 7s guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	93
Central Pac. bds.	98⅜	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	88
Union Pac. 1st bds.	88	Peninsula R. R. bds.	90
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	108
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	80⅞	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	94
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	102	Mil. & St. Paul 1st	93⅞
Bellev'e & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	94⅞	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. div.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d Prf.	94⅞	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	86
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	98⅞	Marietta & Cin. 1st	96
Chic. & N. W. Conv. bs.	90⅞	Chic. & Mil. 1st	91
Chic. & N. W. Ext. bs.	88⅞	Joliet & Chic. 1st	103
Chic. & N. W. 1st	97⅞	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88⅞
Han. & St. Jos. Conv.	103	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	67
Del., L. & West. 1st	102	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	88⅞
T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	86	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	86⅞
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	83⅞	Tol., Peo. & W., 2d	80
Han. & Naples 1st	88	B., H. & Erie guar.	22
Gt. West. 1st, '88	88	Ced. Falls & Minn. 1st	88
Gt. West. 2d, '93	86		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Importers & Traders'	188
Manhattan	145	Park	156
Merchants'	118	Manuf'ers & Merch'ts	101
Mechanics'	136	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	103
Union	134	Central National	105
America	146	Second National	110
City	230	Fourth National	108
Phenix	105	Ninth National	116⅞
Tradesmen's	150	B'k'rs & Brok's Ass'n	110
Mechanics' & Traders'	120	Del. & Hudson Canal	118⅞
Merchants' Exchange	96	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Leather Manufact'rs	185	American Coal	50
Seventh Ward	105	Spring Mount'n Coal	70
Commerce	118	Canton Co. Baltimore	78
Mechs. B'k'g As'tion	114	Con. Coal of Maryland	38
Ocean	95	West. Union Tel.	60⅞
Mercantile	130	Quick. Mining Co.	11⅞
American Exchange	116	Quick. Min. Co. Pref.	19⅞
Bank of the Republic	112⅞	Mariposa Mining Co.	5⅞
Bank of N. America	105	Mar. Mining Co. Pref.	8⅞
Hanover	105	Boston Water Power	20
Metropolitan	127⅞	Adams Express	84
East River	112	Wells-Fargo Express	45
Market	120	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scp.	4
Nassau	106	Am. M. Un. Express	55⅞
Corn Exchange	124	United States Exp.	62
Continental	90⅞	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	47⅞
Marine	150		

Messrs. TANNER & Co. report very satisfactory progress in the work of marketing the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, (Western Division,) which bonds are a thirty-year loan, bearing interest at the rate of 8 ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 15th of August and February in each year. Both principal and interest are payable in gold coin,—the principal in New-York, and the interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of this City, are Trustees for the bondholders, under the mortgage, the terms of which are set forth in detail elsewhere in this paper. More than a fifth of the Loan has already been marketed, within the very short period during which it has been open to subscription. The present price of the Bonds is 97½ cents and accrued interest in currency. The financial agents of the Loan, after a thorough examination of the property which is represented by the mortgage, unhesitatingly recommend the Bonds as constituting a safe and profitable investment; and as an indication of the basis of their opinion, they refer to the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of the same Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by their firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them equal to 106.

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $4,080,706, and the amount marketed, $3,638,648.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than eight per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

The success of the new Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their yearly income.

Pamphlets, maps and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by most banks and bankers throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	11	Spirits Turp., bbls.	324
Brandy, (Cal.,) pkgs.	105	Resin, bbls.	1,118
Beans, (Cal.,) bags	3,781	Cut-meats, pkgs.	322
Bees-wax, pkgs.	2	Lard, pkgs.	542
Cotton, bales	41	Stearine, pkgs.	215
Copper, bbls.	14	Butter, pkgs.	2,038
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	36	Cheese, pkgs.	14,616
Eggs, bbls.	1,167	Tallow, pkgs.	82
Flour, bbls.	6,680	Lard-oil, bbls.	10
Wheat, bushels	93,237	Rags, bales	405
Corn, bushels	123,139	Rosin, (Cal.,) bales	60
Oats, bushels	68,650	Starch, boxes	950
Rye, bushels	800	Silver Ore, sacks	230
Malt, bushels	4,600	Tea, half-chests	1,037
Flaxseed, bbls.	11	Tobacco, hhds.	718
Hemp, bales	5	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	718
Hops, bales	11	Whisky, bbls.	185
Hides, No.	6,253	Wool, bales	656
Leather, rolls	6,071	Wine, (Cal.,) pkgs.	100
Lead, pigs	2,800	Whalebone, bbls.	[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Chancellor*, for Liverpool—7,760 bushels Wheat, 84 hhds. Tobacco, 421 bales Cotton, 31 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,308 tcs. Lard, 6,680 bushels Corn, 60 hhds. Tallow.

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for London—365 hhds. Tobacco, 42 tierces Tobacco, 214 pkgs. Tobacco, 24 bbls. Almonds, 15 pkgs. Pumps, 32 pkgs. Hardware, 3,000 boxes Cheese, 12 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 30 tierces Pork, 1,000 bales Hops, 418 bbls. Flour, 79,714 bushels Wheat, 19 bags Horns, 54 pkgs. Sarsaparilla, 36 pkgs. Brazilian, 20 cases Sewing-machines, 18 bags Books, 100 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil.

By the brig *A. J. Harlow*, for Penarth Roads and orders—25,714 bushels Corn.

By the brig *Stenodo*, for Cork and orders—2,487 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark *T. F. Whitton*, for Cork and orders—6,000 Staves, 25,700 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Kate Troop*, for Cork and orders—4,980 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Madie Fight*, for Belfast—25,648 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Palmerston*, for Hamburg—7,580 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Jno. Wesley*, for Lisbon—374 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 Staves.

COFFEE—There has been an unusually active business in Rio at very firm prices. The demand has been mainly for trade purposes; sales here, 4,064 bags, by the *David Owen*, 1,771 bags by the *Contest*, 601 bags by the *Merrimack*, and 410 bags by the *Ptolemy*, and at Baltimore, 3,898 bags by the *Magpie*, *Rose*, 1,870 bags by the *Traveler*, 1,382 bags by the *Lemona*, 1,132 bags by the *Lord Baltimore*, and 1,086 bags by the *Paladin*, on private terms. A very good inquiry has been noted for other kinds at full rates. The stock of Java in first hands having been well cleared out, some 20,000 mats have been sold from second hands within our range. And of West India Coffee, free sales have been reported, materially reducing the available supply, but without reliable particulars; 700 bags Maracaibo were placed on private terms. The general market closed strong and buoyant. We quote: Java at 18¼c.@22¼c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@15¾c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15¾c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¾c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15¼c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15¼c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13¾c.@16¾c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15¼c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a fairly active business reported for early delivery, since our last, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., on quite liberal offerings; sales, 3,862 bales, including 2,935 bales to shippers and 927 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been on a moderate scale, opening ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., but closing rather more firmly; sales, 10,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for August, 200 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales at 17¼c.; September, 200 bales at 17 11-16c., 300 bales at 17¾c., 300 bales at 17⅞c.; October, 300 bales at 17⅝c.; November, 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 200 bales at 17¾c.; December, 300 bales at 17¾c.; January, 200 bales at 17¾c.; exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales August for 100 bales September. And today, for August, 100 bales at 17⅛c., 200 bales at 17 5-16c., 900 bales at 17⅜c.; September, 400 bales at 17⅜c., 300 bales at 17 9-16c., 100 bales at 17 7-16c., 1,700 bales at 17½c., 200 bales at 17 9-16c.; October, 100 bales at 17⅝c., 1,300 bales at 17¼c., 200 bales at 17 7-16c., 100 bales at 17 9-16c., 300 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales at 17½c.; November, 100 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales at 17 7-16c., 100 bales at 17⅞c.; December, 300 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales at 17 5-16c., 100 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales October, 100 bales November, at 17⅛c., together; 100 bales October, 100 bales November, at 17 7-16c., together; 200 bales November, 200 bales December, at 17⅜c., together. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17⅛c., September, 17.38c., October, 17.73c., November, 17⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 41 bales, including 28 bales from Norfolk and 13 bales per rail. The receipts at all the ports today were 1,355 bales, and for the week, 9,415 bales, against 11,860 bales last week; and for the season, 3,946,513 bales, against 2,690,072 bales same time in 1869-70.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
Low Middling	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
Middling	19	19	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	20⅜	21	21⅜	21⅜

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Liverpool.

	Week ending Aug. 11, '71. Bales.	Aug. 11, '70. Bales.
Sales of the week	58,000	87,000
Of which exporters took	10,000	21,000
Of which speculators took	5,000	10,000
Total stock	842,000	480,000
Of which American	340,000	272,000
Total import of week	19,000	74,000
Of which American	5,000	22,000
Actual export	5,000	5,000
Amount afloat	511,000	471,000
Of which American	53,000	63,000

Price of Middling Upland in Liverpool Aug. 11, 1870, [illegible]; price of Middling Upland in New-York Aug. 11, 1870, 19⅛c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull at all instances, the dealings having been for the most part in irregular job lots, at a further partial reduction in prices. Holders have been eager to realize, and have been disposed to make concessions, especially in others than desirable lines of shipping extras, but not sufficient to satisfy buyers, who are operating with unusual reserve. Sales have been reported since our last, of 8,350 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$6 40; very good to fancy at $5 40@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 40; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 10@$6 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 50@ 4 35
Sour Flour	4 00@ 5 00
Superfine State and Western	4 40@ 5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 6 25
Extra City shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 10@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 55@ 8 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	4 90@ 5 40
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 45@ 8 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 40@ 8 25

Southern Flour has been very moderately sought after and quoted lower, with sales since our last of 1,170 bbls., at $4 90@$6 50 for poor to good, and $6 70@$8 75 for good to very choice extras, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive and heavy at $3 90@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 240 bbls. Corn-meal has been in very moderate request at unchanged rates, with sales reported of 325 bbls., in lots, at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quoted decidedly stronger as to price on reduced offerings, particularly of prime samples of Spring and Amber Winter. The demand has been fair, mostly for shipment, though partly for milling, but the advanced figures claimed by holders have had the effect of checking operations. The chief dealings have been in new Winter Wheat at from $1 42@$1 47 for Amber Western, and $1 38@$1 43 for Red do., the latter mostly at $1 40 for very good samples; in No. 2 Spring at $1 34@$1 35 for the best samples, afloat, and $1 25@$1 32 for steamer do.; and in White Western Wheat at $1 40@$1 52, mainly at $1 45@$1 50, here and to arrive, including a boat-load of new White Wabash, here for export, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. For forward delivery, a fair trade has been reported on the basis of $1 40 for new Red Winter, to arrive soon, and $1 30 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, seller September. The general market closed strong and buoyant, favored, in part, by the Liverpool advices, and the yielding tendency of ocean freights. Sales have been reported since our last of 214,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, in lots, at $1 35@$1 55, chiefly at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western at $1 35@$1 47, chiefly at $1 38@$1 45 for fair to good new, and $1 42@$1 47 for prime to choice, and $1 45 for old; No. 1 Spring at $1 38@$1 [illegible] (nominally) afloat; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 25@$1 35 afloat, and $1 30 in store; salt do. $1 27@$1 32; White Genesee, $1 48@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 35@$1 45; new White Southern, $1 40@$1 55; new Amber do., $1 38@$1 42 ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 50,000 bushels new Red Western, (Winter,) to arrive, at $1 40 for export, and 30,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, seller September, at $1 30 ₱ bushel; also, some other lots of Amber and White Western, to arrive, which we are not at liberty to particularize.... Corn has been in brisk request, mostly for home trade and speculative purposes, though partly for shipment, at an advance of about a cent a bushel. The offerings have been less urgent, and holders have been quite confident in their views. The market closed firmly; sales have been reported since our last of 280,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 61½c.@67½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 65½c.@66½c., afloat; 65½c., for do., in store; 64½c.@65½c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and nominally 80c.@87c. for good to choice White, Western and Southern.... Rye has been in less liberal stock and held with decidedly more firmness, with a fair show of activity, the main call having been for new Western for export; sales have been reported, since our last, of 41,000 bushels, mostly to arrive, including 16,000 bushels New Western, now on the Canal, at 81c.; 16,000 bushels do., seller first half of September, at 82c., and some lots here within the range of 75c.@80c., for New and Old Western, from track, store, and delivered.... Barley has been quiet at old figures.... Barley-Malt has been slow of sale at $1 20@$1 40 for Canada, ₱ bushel.... New crop Oats have been plenty, lower, and very irregular, with a fairly active trade reported at the modified figures. Old Oats have been scarce and held altogether above the views of purchasers, thus checking operations. Sales have been reported since our last of 105,000 bushels at 45c.@51c. for poor to very good new Mixed Western; 50c.@53c. for new Black; 47c.@55c. for poor to prime new White Western; 55c.@62c. for very good to very choice new White Ohio; 53c.@60c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western.... The export clearances hence since our last have been 313 bbls. Flour and 79,714 bushels Wheat, for London; 7,740 bushels Wheat and 41,648 bushels Corn, for Liverpool; 25,700 bushels Corn, for Cork and orders; 25,648 bushels Corn, for Belfast.

The following boats passed Fultonville, during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M., Aug. 10, 1871:

Lumber—Caroline McKay, Rome; Wyandotte, Geo. Norris, A. Van Sanford, Earl L. Cole, W. G. Gage, E. S. Houghtaling, G. K. Tupper, Sam & Ben, Wild Man, A. J. Bowley, Oswego; Martha M. Thompson, Frank Bosley, T. R. Wetting, Sabbath K. No. 2, Buffalo; S. S. Hoyt, Lyon's Falls.
Plaster—Ida Vaughn, Rome.
Iron Ore—Rhesa Griffin, Oswego.
Wheat—Nettie, Oswego; A. L. Lothridge, Emily B., David Bonney, A. E. Dunn, Buffalo.
Corn—C. K. Tunney, Sand Cole, Live Oak, A. Hendrick, Rodney Kendrick, W. T. Warner, Hermie G. Baker, Wm. H. Grest, R. H. Hollister, E. Monihan, A. S. Webster, Eddy Traver, Sarah Boardman, Conrad Shoemaker, S. J. Hawley, W. H. Mead, Buffalo.
Salt—Geo. Ostrander, Syracuse.
Hoops, &c.—C. Dodge, Lyon's Falls.
Flour—Medland, Phœnix.
Rye—R. C. Deumead, Buffalo.
Oil—Charles Craig, Buffalo.
Coal—Wanderer, Geneva; Jessie, Buffalo.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 7th of August in the years indicated:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Canal opened	May 6	May 10	April 24
Flour, bbls.	169,000	170,000	113,500
Wheat, bushels	7,350,700	7,097,600	6,470,700
Corn, bushels	4,540,600	1,424,500	9,968,100
Barley, bushels	19,200	9,200	40,400
Oats, bushels	1,737,000	1,572,900	1,404,800
Rye, bushels	217,100	279,100	17,900
Malt, bushels	124,100	232,600	419,600
Feed, lbs.	4,470,800	5,500,900	2,270,000

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet at former figures; sales, 500 bbls. Strained at $2 75; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 80; 200 bbls. Pale at $3 25@$6 37½, ₱ 280 lbs., as to quality, including dark. Tar steady, but not in much request; 150 bbls. Washington were sold at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been depressed and quoted lower, influenced by reports of more liberal arrivals at Wilmington and freer offerings here, in part to arrive; sales, 400 bbls., including 250 bbls. at 47c.@47½c.; 150 bbls., in small lots, at 50c.@51c., the latter rate from store, and 100 bbls., seller August, at 48c., closing with 47c.@47½c., as the current quotations; receipts, 93 bbls. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine 47c.@47½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 65@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; the inside for extra choice Window Glass, $3 00@$3 [illegible]; Pitch, $3 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been inactive and heavy at 13¼c. ₱ gallon. Shipping Crude has been very quiet at 17½c.@18c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the nominal quotation was 17¼c. ₱ gallon. The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were down to $4 25 on the Upper and $4 35 on the Lower Road, on a quiet market, for early delivery. Sales were made for forward delivery, Lower Road, of 1,000 bbls., seller four months, at $4 50, and 10,000 bbls., seller remainder of the year, at $4 [illegible] ₱ bbl.... Refined has been in less request, and quoted down to 24c.@24¼c., closing at 24c. for prompt and August delivery; sales have been reported of 4,000 bbls., chiefly at the closing figure. At Philadelphia a moderate demand was noted on the basis of 23½c. bid for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 10,000 bbls.; also 1,000 bbls., seller last half of September, at 23½c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were — bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand for export, at 28c.@28½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in request on the basis of 9¼c. for Western, in shipping order; sales 3,000 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 4,996 bbls. Crude Petroleum for Cork and orders; 7,580 bbls. Refined do. for Hamburg; and 2,487 bbls. Naphtha for Cork. And from Philadelphia, 117,210 gallons Crude Petroleum, for Dunkirk. The Titusville *Courier* of Aug. 10 makes the production in July 523,552 bbls., giving a daily average yield of 16,889 bbls., with stock of 560,000 bbls. The number of wells producing oil during the month was 3,142; and the number in process of drilling, 552.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been moderately active, and quoted somewhat firmer; other kinds dull. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $13 12½@$13 25 for Western Mess, at $10 75@$11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75@$12 for Prime Mess ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a good inquiry noted for Western Mess on the basis of $13 12½@$13 37½, seller September, $13 12½, seller October. Sales have been reported of 2,000 bbls.... Dressed Hogs continue in light request at from 6c.@7c. ₱ lb.... Cut-meats continue inactive at 13c.@14½c. for Hams; 5¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 14¼c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured ₱ lb.... Bacon has been in very limited request at 8c.@8¼c. for ice-cured [illegible]; sales, 70 pkgs.... Lard has been in quite moderate demand at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of 850 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9¾c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for Western Steam; 9¼c. for New, and 9c.@9⅜c. for City. Also, 1,750 tcs. prime Steam, for forward delivery, including seller September, at 9¼c., seller October at 9¼c., and seller January at 9¼c. ₱ lb.... Beef continues inactive and heavy at $8@$12 for Mess and $12@$13 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been in some demand at $12@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 375 tcs. Beef Hams continue dull at from $18@$27 50 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls.... Butter has been rather slow of sale, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair, at 13c.@25c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c. ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 2,038 pkgs.... Cheese has been in rather slack demand at from 8c.@10¾c. for fair to fancy Factory; 8c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 14,616 boxes.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw are gaining on the demand, and prices favor buyers, showing a further yielding of about ⅛c. ₱ lb., since our last, closing weak. The inquiry for stock has been fairly active, though not urgent, at the modified figures, chiefly for refining purposes. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,075 hhds., including 230 hhds. fair to good fair Refining Porto Rico at 9⅛c., 221 hhds. good fair to good Cuba at 9⅛c., [illegible] good do., at 9¼c.; 265 hhds., averaging about good Refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 109 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 10c.@10⅛c.; 70 hhds. common Cuba, at 9c., and some 1,300 hhds. low grade Muscovado, and other refining stock, on terms not reliably reported; also 367 hhds. Havana at 9¼c., and 10,000 bags Manila at 8c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9⅞c.@10¾c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 9⅛c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9⅞c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c. ₱ lb.... Refined Sugars have been in fair demand, ranging from 10¼c.@12c., as the extremes.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and firmer on lighter offerings; sales, 500 bbls., in lots, at 92¼c.@93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market shows decidedly less firmness and buoyancy in most lines, with a less urgent inquiry noted for room, but ship-owners are reluctant to make concessions of importance, in view of the comparatively moderate supply of tonnage available at present, both on berth and charter. The offerings of Cotton have been on a rather more liberal scale, and of Breadstuffs and Provisions, less free. The chartering business has been comparatively moderate, chiefly Grain and Petroleum vessels, rates on which show a decline, the market closing weak in tone throughout. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 3,400 bales Cotton, chiefly by steam, at ¼d., but, in part, by sail, at 3-16d.@5-32d., mostly at 3-16d.; 4,000 bushels Corn, by sail, to fill up, at 8d., with the steamer rates on Grain quoted nominally at 10d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; 3,000 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton; 50 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, on private terms. For London, 100 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, at 27s. 6d. For Bristol, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms. For a direct port in England, a British bark of some 470 tons register, (now at Gloucester,) with 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Exeter, England, a British brig of 180 tons register, with 1,000 bbls. and 2,000 cases Naphtha at 5s. ₱ bbl. For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark of 333 tons register, with Molasses, from Philadelphia, at 31s. and five ₱ cent. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, of 408 tons register, with about 2,850 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Antwerp, 1,300 bbls. Resin, by sail, reported at 4s. 3d.; 200 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d.@40s.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 35s. per ton; also, a bark, with 4,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For a direct port on the Continent, a North German bark, of 450 tons register, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum, reported at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, of 238 tons register, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, to the Mediterranean at 5s. 10½d. ₱ bbl. and 20c. gold, ₱ case; also, an American bark, of 345 tons register, with equal to about 3,100 bbls., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. to the Mediterranean, and 7s. 6d. to the Adriatic, and cases at 30c.@33c., gold; and a British brig of 225 tons register, with 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. to the Mediterranean, ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and Malaga, an American bark, of 390 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Marseilles, an American bark of 383 tons register, with a cargo of Tallow, &c., from Philadelphia, for Marseilles, on private terms. For Barcelona, a Spanish brig, of 200 tons register, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For Trieste, a British brig of 283 tons register, with a full cargo of Tobacco, from Richmond, at 58s. For Bahia, a schooner of 285 tons register, on private terms. For the Windward Islands, an American brig of 195 tons register, at 80c., and a schooner of 140 tons register, at 75c. ₱ bbl. For the Windward Islands and back, a schooner of 380 tons, a brig of 130 tons, and a schooner of 140 tons register, on private terms. For the south side of Cuba and back, a British brig, of 190 tons register, on private terms. For the River Platte, a British bark, with 300,000 feet of lumber, from a Southern port, at $22. For Callao, an American ship, of 953 tons register, with general cargo reported on private terms. For St. John, N. B., a bark of 408 tons register, from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 11, 1871.

There was a small and slow trade in horned Cattle on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; all the lots were not sold out; the quality ranged from common to good, prices from 9½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt.@8 cwt. on 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. On the forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade in horned Cattle was slow, but on slightly advanced rates about ¼c. ₱ lb. on all grades. Sheep and Lambs were not quoted, as the cars due did not arrive in time for this day's market; they will be on sale to-morrow. Hogs continue to oscillate in market value; heavy Hogs sold this forenoon at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; medium Hogs from 6c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., and Bacon Pigs from 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb. Trade fair.

SALES TODAY.

F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 72 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. S. SCHUSTER sold for self 132 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; also, 30 Steers, Texans, good for such like, at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. E. HURD sold for self 98 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. H. HURD sold for W. MOORE 47 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. G. ELANT sold for self and GOFF 107 Steers, Kentuckys, nice fat Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt.@8½ cwt. W. E. DUDLEY sold for N. MORRIS 65 Steers, Illinois coarse Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. MURRAY sold for D. S. NUMAN 57 Steers, Texans, good for such like, from 10¼c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for selves 103 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.@6 cwt.; also, for W. KELLY, 70 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; again, for P. KIRKMAN, 121 Steers, Virginias, medium but rough Cattle, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. DALTON sold for self 34 Steers, Illinois ordinary Cattle, at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for R. W. ALLERTON 97 Steers, Illinois plain cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; also 30 Steers, Texans, good for such like, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. R. W. GILLETT sold for self 55 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. J. H. DALBEY sold for self 64 Steers, Illinois nice cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. M. GOLDSMITH sold for self 108 Steers, Kentuckys, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. J. FAGAN sold for R. GALLAGHER, 20 Steers, Illinois ordinary cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.

Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, at Fortieth-street Sheep Yards, for week ending Aug. 10, 1871: 249 Sheep, average weight 73½ lbs. ₱ head, at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; also 2,971 Sheep, average price ₱ head, $4 11½; range of prices, 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.; 568 Lambs, average weight 63 lbs. ₱ head, at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 2,879 Lambs, range of prices from 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards, for yesterday and today: 381 head of horned Cattle, 1,761 Hogs, 1,854 Sheep and Lambs; 8 cars of Sheep due; 6 cars of Hogs due.

Gross arrivals, for yesterday, at Weehawken Yards: 563 head of horned Cattle, 100 Veals, 5 Cows, 75 Horses.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Aug. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Spring nominally $1 18; sales two car-loads New White at $1 38; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, on private terms. CORN quiet, and closed with buyers at 55½c., but held at 56c.; sales 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 55c.; and 48,000 bushels do., to arrive, at 54½c. OATS dull; one car-load No. 2 Western sold at 44c. RYE neglected. SEEDS dull. HIGHWINES inactive. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,976 bbls.; Wheat, 20,400 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 44,127 bushels; Corn, 153,049 bushels; Oats, 27,209 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels. FREIGHTS lower and weak; Corn, 10c.@10½c. to New-York. CATTLE—The market closed steady at yesterday's rates, 411 head changing hands, as follows: 63 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,300 to 1,565 lbs., at $6 62½@$6 25; 48 Cherokee, ranging from 702 to 912 lbs., at $3 87½@$4 25; 223 Illinois mixed, ranging from 951 to 1,385 lbs., $1 50@ [illegible]. The receipts of the week were 334 cars against 404 last week. SHEEP—Market dull and closed with further indications of decline; receipts too heavy. Sales were made of 412 Michigan, ranging from 75 to 79 lbs., at $4@$4 50; 314 Indiana, average 81 lbs., $3 75; 230 Ohio, averaging 73 lbs., $3 62½; 189 Canada Lambs, averaging 60 lbs., $5 37½. HOGS—The market closed weak, with a sale of 117 head in one lot at $4 65, average weight, 218 lbs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—FLOUR quiet and weak; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 50@ [illegible]; Double Extra Winter, $4 90@$5 40. WHEAT flat, and must be lower to sell; no inspected sold; business in sample lots and small. CORN dull and shade lower; sale Mixed, on track, 41½c.; Yellow, 42c.; Sacked, 46c. OATS easier; bulk Mixed, on track, 28c.; No. 2, in warehouse, 25c.; Sacked, 27c.@33c. BARLEY quiet; 80c. for Prime Spring. RYE steady; 56c.@58c. for Sacked. WHISKY dull at 90c. TOBACCO firm. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull and drooping; $12 50. BACON lower for jobbing and order lots; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7½c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; Clear Sides to come out of smoke, 7¾c.; a couple of round lots of Bacon and Bulk Meats, Shoulders, sold on private terms, said to be quite low. LARD nominal. HOGS scarce, $3 50@$4 50. CATTLE unchanged; Texans and Indians at $1 50@$3 25; natives, at $3 50@$6 25. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 21,000 bushels Oats; 1,200 bushels Rye, and 2,400 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand, $5 60@$5 90. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; Red, $1 12@$1 14. CORN quiet and unchanged; sales at 53c. RYE steady, with moderate demand, 67c.@68c. OATS steady, with moderate demand, 38c.@40c. BARLEY steady, with moderate demand; Fall, 80c.@90c.; Spring, 60c.@70c. PORK heavy and unsettled, $12@$12 25 paid; $12 25 now asked; demand local and speculative. LARD dull; prices nominal, 9½c.@9¾c. BULK MEATS buoyant and unsettled; shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 8c.; held at the close of market for an advance of ⅛c.@¼c.; demand in part speculative and local. BACON—Stock withdrawn, anticipating higher prices; 7¼c.@8⅞c. asked. Sales were made at 7¼c.@8⅞c. less. LIVE HOGS quiet and unchanged; $4 50@$4 90. CATTLE—Demand fair; prices advanced for better grades; prime, $5 25@$6 50; no extra in market; they would bring $6 75@$7. WHISKY dull and lower; 86c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firmer; advanced ½c.@1¼c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 05¼ @$1 06, cash; in the afternoon strong at $1 05¾@$1 06½, seller August. CORN active and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.@47¼c., cash; in the afternoon strong at 44c.@ [illegible], seller August. OATS moderately active; No. 2, 31½c.@32c., cash. RYE active and firm; No. 2, 54½c. BARLEY easier; No. 2 Spring, 62c., cash. HIGHWINES firm and active at 88c. PORK—$12 25, cash. LARD, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Dry salted MEATS, [illegible]. LIVE HOGS dull; declined 5c.@10c.; $4 20@$4 75. CATTLE active at $4 25@$6 15. FREIGHTS steady; Corn to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 62,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels; Rye, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels, and 5,000 bags. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 33,000 bushels; Corn, 292,000 bushels; Oats, 100,000 bushels; Barley, 31,000 bushels; Hogs, 5,000 head.

OSWEGO, Aug. 11.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,700 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring, $7 25 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 33. CORN dull; round lots No. 2 Illinois held at 60c.; sales, 2,400 bushels high mixed, in lots, at 60c. OATS—None in market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 40 for bolted, $1 35 for unbolted ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED firmer; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middling, $30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 90c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by lake—3,300 bushels Corn, 251,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by canal—23,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 7,900 bushels Rye, 1,218,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1, $35. CLOVER-SEED nominal. TIMOTHY declined, at $3. FLAX-SEED quoted at $2 05. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5; Extras, $5@$5 37½; Extra Family at $6 25@$7 for Wisconsin and Minnesota; $5 62½@$6 25 for State; $6 50@$7 25 for Indiana and Ohio; $7 50@$8 75 for fancy brands. WHEAT in fair demand; New Red Western at $1 50@$1 52; New Red Southern, $1 55. RYE in good demand at 78c. CORN held firmly; Yellow at 69c.; High Mixed Western at 67c.@68c. OATS in fair demand; New at 45c.@48c., the latter for Western White. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK held at $14. LARD at 9c.@9¾c. PETROLEUM dull; Crude, 17¼c.; Refined, 24c.@24¼c. WHISKY dull; Western, in iron, at 93½c.@94c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull, tending down; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 117 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 106 bales; coastwise, 31 bales; stock, 340 bales; net receipts of the week, 360 bales; gross, 732 bales; exports to Great Britain, 106 bales; coastwise, 31 bales; sales of the week, 300 bales. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $7 25@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 25@$6 25; do. Family, $7 50@$8 50; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $6 75@$7 50. WHEAT unchanged, except Ohio and Indiana, at $1 50@$1 55. CORN quiet; Yellow Southern, 68c.@70c.; Mixed Western, 66c.@68c. OATS firm at 45c.@46c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 94½c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 11.—FLOUR steady, with moderate demand. WHEAT active; advanced 1c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 32; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 23; Amber Michigan, $1 24; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 19; No. 3 do., $1 13; Rejected Red, $1 00@$1 02. CORN a shade better; moderately active; High Mixed, 52c.; Low Mixed, 50½c.@50¾c.; Yellow, 53c.; White, 58c. OATS steady, with moderate demand; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 38c.; Michigan, 39c. FREIGHTS firm; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8½c.@9c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 12,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Aug. 10.—WHEAT is coming forward freely; market favors buyers; sales 4 car-loads No. 1 New White Michigan at $1 45, and 2 car-loads No. 2 do. at $1 38. RYE dull and nominal. CORN in limited request and prices steady; sales Western Mixed, in lots, at 66c. OATS unchanged. BARLEY. OATS dull and drooping; sales 1 car-load No. 1 New Western at 50c. [illegible] CATTLE market opened quiet at an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. The top price was 9c. live weight, and from that the range was down to 5¾c. The market for Sheep and Lambs was steady with a moderate demand; price for Sheep, 4c.@6c., and Lambs, 6c.@ 9¾c. off; Lambs, 8c., and extra, 7½c.; Sheep, [illegible].

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 20; Amber do., $1 21; 5,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17; closed firm at the outside prices. CORN steady, with moderate demand; High Mixed, 53c. OATS dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 39c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy at 21¼c.@22c.; car lots Crude dull at $4 25.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—FLOUR weak; demand limited; Family Extra, $5 50. WHEAT steady; fair receipts; sales in store, $1 15@$1 25 for choice Red and White. CORN in light demand; Shelled and Sacked held at 55c. OATS steady, 42c.@45c. sacked. RYE, 70c. for prime. PROVISIONS dull; nothing doing; unchanged. WHISKY dull, 86c. TOBACCO active and firm; sales 75 hhds.; unchanged prices.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull and nominal; Low Middling, 16⅞c.@17¼c.; net receipts, 282 bales; gross receipts, 440 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 41,834 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,157 bales; gross receipts, 2,780 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,182 bales; coastwise, 776 bales; sales of the week, 4,050 bales.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull and nominal; receipts today, 16 bales; shipments, 211 bales; receipts of the week, 151 bales; shipments of the week, 1,126 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 4,199 bales; Aug. 11, 1870, 5,994 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¾c.; net receipts, 74 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 636 bales; coastwise, 1,078 bales; sales, 150 bales; stock, 4,549 bales; net receipts of the week, 182 bales; coastwise, 2,707 bales; sales of the week, 1,100 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—COTTON in good demand for low grades; Low Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 69 bales; exports, coastwise, 637 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 4,368 bales; net receipts of the week, 721 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,239 bales; sales of the week, 880 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 180 bales; exports, coastwise, 31 bales; sales, 30 bales; stock, 3,353 bales; net receipts of the week, 304 bales; exports, coastwise, 540 bales; sales of the week, 260 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 313 bales; exports, coastwise, 15 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 11,732 bales; net receipts of the week, 1,727 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,352 bales; sales of the week, 400 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 11.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 185 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 401 bales; net receipts of the week, 315 bales; exports, coastwise, 340 bales; sales of the week, 150 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 20 bales; exports, coastwise, 14 bales; stock, 871 bales; net receipts of the week, 80 bales; exports, coastwise, 71 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¾c.; sales, 100 bales; stock, 8,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 104 bales; gross receipts, 3,221 bales; sales of the week, 1,300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 11.—COTTON weak; demand fair; nominally 17c.; receipts of the week, 475 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 4,388 bales; 1870, 2,200 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 11.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 88 bales; exports, coastwise, 88 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 446 bales.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 11.—COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 101 bales; stock, 23,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 11—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for account; United States 5-20 bonds, 1862, 93⅞; 1865, old, 93⅞; 1867, 93⅞; 10-40s, 92⅞.

1 P. M.—Consols, 93⅞ for both money and account; 10-40 bonds, 92⅞.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for money, and 93⅞ for account; 5-20 bonds, 1862, 93⅞; 1865, old, 93⅞; 1867, 93⅞; 10-40s, 92.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,300,000f. during the week. Rentes, 55f. 82c.

Evening.—Rentes closed at 55f. 72c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10—Evening.—United States 5-20 bonds closed at 97⅞@97⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 58,000 bales, including 10,000 bales for export and 5,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 842,000 bales, of which 340,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 19,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were American. Actual export, 5,000 bales.

1:30 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull, and prices have declined a fraction; Middling Uplands, 8⅞d.@ [illegible]; Middling Orleans, 9d.@9⅛d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The stock of Cotton afloat is 511,000 bales, of which 53,000 bales are American.

3 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 7d. ₱ cental for California White. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 15,000 quarters, including 6,000 American. Corn, 30s. 6d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 25s. ₱ bbl. for Western Canal. Peas, 40s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. PROVISIONS—Pork, 46s. ₱ bbl. for Western Prime Mess.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@8⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.@ 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 11—Evening.—Calcutta LINSEED, 62s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 10—Evening.—PETROLEUM closed at 48⅞f. for fine pale American.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near 13th-st.
ELLIE'S GIRL, "THE PLUM-TREE INN." Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddard Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Furbeck, and Miss Fannie Beane. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sun-day Edition.....$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....20
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....8
Ten copies, one year.....15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
Fifty copies, one year.....50
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

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Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items, with word "advertisement" prefixed, 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 24 West 14th-st., at the junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 1,235 Chestnut, as agent, where rates are observed at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. The full name and the address of the writer is desired, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Lords, yesterday, Lord REDESDALE raised the question of the right of the United States to claim damages by the *Alabama* after they had granted an amnesty to the rebels, and asked if the point is to be brought before the arbitrators in Geneva. He then made a long argument in support of the point. Lord GRANVILLE replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the *Alabama* would be argued before the arbitrators by Sir ROUNDELL PALMER and other eminent counsel. Several persons were killed, yesterday, by a gun-cotton explosion at Stowmarket, in Suffolk, and apprehensions of other explosions were felt. The death of Mr. CHAS. BUXTON, M. P. for East Surrey, and a leader in the educational movement, is announced. He was fifty years old.

The Pope has declined the offer of the title of "Pius the Great," during his lifetime, and had requested that the money subscribed for a throne of gold be devoted to securing the exemption of the students of Catholic seminaries everywhere from military service.

☞ The elections for the Councils General in France are to be held early in September. The Tax bill is still under discussion in the Assembly. The question of M. THIERS' prolonged term of office is still undecided. The Mount Cenis Tunnel is declared to be a success, and the opening is announced for September.

The report that the Spanish Government was to send a squadron to Venezuela to demand reparation for permitting the departure of the Cuban expedition is authoritatively denied. A diplomatic protest is to be made instead.

GENERAL.

JOSEPH MESSNER was hanged in the yard of the County Jail, at Rochester yesterday at 12½ o'clock, for murdering his wife in April, 1866. He died without a struggle, having just before made a full confession of his guilt.

The Turkish Charge d'Affaires has sent to the Secretary of State a note prescribing new rules for vessels passing the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

It will be seen by reference to our Washington "special" that the remainder of the $200,000,000 of the new loan, after the national banks have had an opportunity to subscribe, is taken absolutely by the banking-house of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & CO., and has not been turned over to them to dispose of it, as stated in a New-York paper yesterday.

Advices from Arizona state that Gen. CROOK and command were at the head of the Uribapa Cañon on the 26th ult. The whole machinery of the command was daily improving, but the Apaches were very active in Arizona and Sonora. The Mexican Government has appropriated $50,000 more as bounty for Apaches scalps.

The Governor of Montana, in a letter to the Secretary of the Interior, gives some details of the recent inroad of Crow Indians into the Gallatin Valley, and asks that additional forces of cavalry be sent out there to prevent further devastations.

At the Buffalo Park races, yesterday, *Goldsmith Maid* trotted three straight heats in 2:19¼, 2:19¼, and 2:19, the fastest time for three heats on record. *Judge Brigham*, an almost unknown horse, won the 2:40 race in magnificent style, and was sold for $20,000 on the ground.

GEO. DOUGLASS, a colored man, aged twenty-seven years, has been committed to jail at Norwich Conn., in default of $1,000 bail, to answer the charge of attempting to outrage the person of a girl of eleven years.

Vice-President COLFAX arrived at Milwaukee Thursday evening, and remained over as the guest of Hon. E. D. HOLTON. After visiting prominent places of interest yesterday, and holding a reception, he left last evening for St. Paul.

A violent thunder-storm visited Appleton, Wis., on Thursday night, doing much damage. A German woman was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

M. F. TRACY, of Mattawan, aged over seventy years, died suddenly, yesterday, in St. Barnabas' Hospital, Poughkeepsie, of heart disease.

The absorption of the California Pacific Railroad into the Central Pacific Road was completed on Thursday by the election of LELAND STANFORD, of the Central, as President, and MILTON S. LATHAM as Treasurer, and the re-election of the old Board of Central Pacific Railroad directors.

The schooner *Favorite*, of Plymouth, Mass., from the Banks, with 100 quintals cod-fish, struck on the outer black ledge, westward of Tarbox Point, Gayeborough, N. S., in a dense fog, on the 3d inst., and went to pieces so rapidly that the crew barely escaped.

Important Financial Measures.

In the Funding bill, approved July 14, 1870, and in a previous act passed during the war, there were three provisions which the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to employ in the negotiation of the five per cent. loan. The substance of his intention in this respect has already been embodied in his correspondence with the national banks. The law allows the exchange of the five per cent. bonds for six per cent. bonds, or their sale at not less than par for gold, the gold so procured to be devoted to the redemption of outstanding bonds. This is the first provision. The second is that a ninety-days' notice is required of the Secretary of his purpose to redeem outstanding five-twenty bonds, during which ninety days interest continues on bonds so called in. The third provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to designate national banks, at which may be deposited all public moneys, except Customs' receipts.

The five per cent. loan was first offered by the Secretary of the Treasury in February last. About seventy millions were subscribed in this country. The Secretary has now made arrangements for the disposal of the remainder, about one hundred and thirty millions. These arrangements are made with several English and American bankers, who associate themselves in what they call a "syndicate." This syndicate agrees to subscribe at once for ten millions of dollars of the five per cent. bonds, and subsequently for at least five millions per month on the average. The money thus subscribed is to be deposited with the national banks, to be withdrawn only for the redemption of the five-twenties, to the redemption of which it is by law exclusively devoted. While the money remains in their hands, the banks are required to keep with the Treasurer United States bonds to an equal amount. In addition to the advantage of deposit of public moneys, during the ninety days required to elapse before the five-twenties can be called in, the national banks are to be allowed, as announced to them in the Secretary's letter, to subscribe for amounts not exceeding fifty millions of the five per cents within sixty days from the 10th of August. On the other hand, the intention of the Secretary is to call in twenty millions of the five-twenties of 1862, over and above the amount subscribed from all sources to the five per cent. bonds. It is not improbable, should the state of the Treasury and of the country generally seem to justify it, that the Secretary may call in still further amounts of the five-twenties—perhaps as much as thirty millions—making fifty millions in all.

The method which will be employed in selecting the five-twenties for redemption, with its effect, has already been explained in our financial columns. It is at once impartial, and calculated to stimulate the exchange of five-twenties for the new five per cents.

That the conditions of the arrangements above stated meet with the approval of the President and his Cabinet may be accepted as a matter of course. It may be added, however, that they are also regarded by Senators to whom they have been submitted as eminently advantageous.

What the People Want.

The address of a number of citizens to the Mayor, published by us today, sweeps away the flimsy cobwebs spun by the Ring journals. Those journals try to confuse the public with cooked figures, with idle talk about the "old Board of Supervisors," and with still more idle promises of "full vindications" which never appear. But the public cannot be blind to this fact—that the wretched *World*, trying vainly to bolster up the men whom it denounced as "swindlers" a year ago, cannot and dare not explain who J. A. SMITH is, and where are the carpets for which he is supposed to have received nearly $600,000. Nor can it tell us why, "J. H. INGERSOLL & Co." received $5,003,040, in two years, or who is INGERSOLL'S "Co." or who are the persons represented as R. J. HENNESY, T. C. CASHMAN, BOLLAR & Co., and the other dummies in whose names HALL and CONNOLLY drew warrants. Come to the point. Let us know where the carpets are for which the people were charged $600,000. Let us know what INGERSOLL did for his five millions. Give us the addresses of HENNESY and CASHMAN. We say that the money nominally paid to these persons, or the larger part of it, was stolen—and all the rubbish that Ring advocates may be hired to gabble about new and old Boards, and new and old charters, cannot hide the fact that such a charge has been made, and that no man connected with the Ring dares to meet it squarely. The *World* may continue its infamous work of defending frauds which are so glaring as to be understood of all men—but a paper which could black-guard TWEED, SWEENY and HALL when their guilt was *not* proved, and defend them when it *has* been proved, must be regarded with unmeasured contempt by every honest Democrat in the land. The Democratic Party will probably see the necessity very shortly of establishing a paper which shall represent their intelligent opinions, and not continue to be degraded by a moribund journal hired to defend rascality.

The one question which the *World* cannot, and which HALL and CONNOLLY dare not, answer is—what has become of all the money taken from the people since January, 1869? Did HENRY SMITH, who was one of the old Board of Supervisors, take any of it? Mayor HALL tries to throw the responsibility upon him, and SMITH has not repudiated it. Is it or is it not the fact that the larger part of the people's money stuck to the fingers of the men who compose the Tammany Ring? Answer, that. Don't stand forever and ever pointing with your thumbs to each other, as Mr. NAST depicts you this week, but come out and say at once who stole the money. You say that you paid for carpets for the *Court-house alone*, $3,291,799 43. We say it is false. You could not put more than fifteen thousand dollars' worth of carpets into the Court-house, if you furnished it to the roof, and we want to know what you did with the rest of the money. Never mind about statutes, or new Boards, or old Boards; and pray do not suppose that your hired hacks, breaking their shins over all the hard words in the *World* office, can put the people all the true scent. Confine yourselves to facts. Tell us why you allowed INGERSOLL to receive those millions. Explain about those spurious leases for armories. Tell us whether TWEED took the money, or SWEENY, or CONNOLLY, or HALL—in short, reveal frankly what became of it. So far your defense has merely served to prove the charges against you. Your cronies in the Press have done you more harm than good. The people expect you to explain the fraudulent warrants, and will not listen to the din you get up about Statutes and Boards and Bosh.

The citizens who call upon the Mayor for explanation talk like men of business. They want vouchers, specifications, the names of persons to whom the public money has been paid, and an account of the services rendered for that money. The Hall and Connolly gang say in effect, "We cannot give you that information, but we will get a bemuddled hack to talk to you in the *World*, like a faded echo of Dr. JOHNSON, about the Ku-Klux bill, and Old Mother Hubbard, and similarly pertinent topics. Listen to him—he will soon send you to sleep." But the public don't wish to be set asleep on this matter. They insist on seeing fair copies of the Controller's books.

We undertake to say they will never see these copies until HALL and CONNOLLY have been sent to the right-about, and honest men—Democrats or Republicans we care not which—are put in their places, and search the records of the office. Then frauds will be brought to light which will startle the people from one end of the country to the other.

France and the Revenue Problem.

To appreciate the gravity of the financial questions which the French National Assembly have been lately endeavoring to settle, it is necessary to bear in mind that the sum raised from taxation in France previous to the German war amounted to fully four hundred millions of dollars in gold. This is considerably in excess of what we have recently been paying ourselves, and if the difference in the standard of values that prevails in the two countries be taken into account, the greater magnitude of the burden becomes still more apparent. Yet, even with the very great elasticity of our resources, and the very rapid increase of our population, we find the load of taxation sufficiently oppressive. Be it noted that our State and municipal taxes have their counterparts in the provincial and local burdens of France, so that the comparison of national requirements is tolerably exact. Had the only problem before French statesmen been to raise from the proceeds of a depressed industry and a partially interrupted agriculture a sum equal to that paid under the Empire, the situation would have been difficult enough. But when we remember that in addition to this, France is required to raise from her diminished and impoverished population one hundred and twenty millions of dollars more than she ever raised before, the enormous difficulties in the way of Government finance become tolerably apparent.

A cable telegram announces that the Government have withdrawn for the present their scheme of taxing raw materials in order to increase the revenue, and that they will meanwhile content themselves with raising the percentage of taxes already in existence. As about forty per cent. of these taxes are levied upon the owners of land in the form of stamp duties upon sale, transfer, and the like, it is perfectly clear that an undue proportion of the public burdens will fall upon the peasant proprietors, who hold at least two-thirds of the soil of France. Another thirty-four per cent. of the existing taxes is derived from excise duties and monopolies, or chiefly from alcoholic liquors, sugar and tobacco. The latter will, of course, be tolerably impartial in their operation, but it is very questionable if more than one-fourth of the required sum can be raised by any stretch of ingenuity in the manner proposed. Unless the Republic is content to face the constantly-recurring financial deficits of the Empire, it must contrive new taxes, since there is a point beyond which any tax whatever ceases to yield any increase corresponding to its nominal rise. The problem has, therefore, been merely postponed, and is not, in any sense of the word, solved.

So far, however, the Assembly has proved itself wiser than M. THIERS and his Minister of Finance. The prospect of a certain deficit is better than the ruinously-oppressive manner in which the Administration proposed to meet their new financial requirements. One part of their scheme was the imposition of a duty of twenty cents per ton upon every vessel arriving from a foreign port, whether laden or not. Another was the creation of a twenty per cent. tax upon all raw materials brought into the country. Both these classes of duties would have affected in a very direct and highly-injurious manner the development of French manufactures. To place the native producer on an equality with the foreign competitor in the home market, it would, of course, have been necessary to impose protective duties of corresponding amount upon imported manufactures, and, in the long run, the tax artificially swelled by the intermediate agencies between the Government and the consumer would still have had to come out of the pockets of the people. It was proposed to remedy the destructive effects which a tax upon raw materials would exert upon the export trade by an elaborate system of drawbacks. For example, supposing that the duty on raw silk imported was five cents per pound; the exporter of anything below manufactured silk to some foreign market would be required to state how many pounds of the imported raw material entered into its composition, before receiving from the Government the corresponding amount of duty which had been previously levied upon it. As was pointed out in the Assembly, this system would have opened the door to innumerable frauds very difficult of discovery, and the practice of which might probably have resulted in compelling the Government to pay out more than they had ever received from the tax in question.

That economical doctrines are making considerable progress in France was shown in the course of the discussion upon the proposals which have just been abandoned. M. THIERS appeared in person before the Committee on the Budget, to argue in favor of the twenty per cent. duty. In spite of this weight of the Administration thus thrown into the scale by a proceeding so unusual, the project failed from the sheer strength of the arguments opposed to it. A tolerably sure indication of the advance in political intelligence which is taking place in France may be found in the fact that such an argument as the following has been fully appreciated by the Assembly: "It is a strange illusion to suppose that we can oblige the foreigner to contribute to our public burdens. The national Treasury can take money out of the pockets of Frenchmen alone, and the only question before us is to find out the most economical and least hurtful way of doing it." A doctrine like this might be considered with advantage among ourselves, although French financiers have been lately praising us for the highly practical and ingenious character of our revenue system.

Is Coburn to be Pigeon-Holed?

It has been stated, we know not with what truth, that the brothers and friends of the ruffian COBURN, who is held for a murderous assault on CHARLES BRUNNER, have repeatedly forced themselves into the sick room of the latter to obtain his assent to such a favorable statement of his condition as will secure the prisoner's release on bail. They have even, it is asserted, gone so far as to bring with them physicians who have attempted to make compulsory examinations of the wounded and perhaps dying man. These statements may be exaggerated or false; but the gross brutality of the conduct they allege is, unhappily, no good ground for doubting them. A better reason for disbelief is that these base importunities plainly tend to defeat their own object by precipitating the death of the patient. BRUNNER, indeed, is said to have been thrown into convulsions at sight of the elder COBURN. If this indecency has actually occurred, the Police ought certainly to prevent its repetition.

We can more readily credit the assertion that BRUNNER'S wife and brother-in-law have been cajoled into a promise not to prosecute COBURN, in the hope, probably, that some convenient pigeon-hole in the District Attorney's office will there afford him an asylum "until the thing blows over." That hope, if entertained, we confidently expect will be frustrated. Even Ring criminals recognize that the day has gone by when they could openly shelter notorious criminals. An evidence of this was seen in the Coroner's refusal on Thursday of the elder COBURN'S impudent demand for his brother's immediate release on bail. The fellow thus boasted of influence with the Judges which would gain his end. Let us see which Judge will be the first to aid in thwarting justice.

The Druggists' Examination Law.

It seems impossible for Tammany to touch anything that it does not defile. Many fatal blunders in the putting up of prescriptions proved the necessity of a stricter supervision of apothecaries and their clerks. Any wise legislation on the subject would undoubtedly have been gladly welcomed by the better class of pharmaceutists, whose interests it would really have fostered, by weeding out the unskillful, and so lessening competition. But Tammany cannot legislate wisely, and the Druggists' Examination bill passed at the last session consulted, it is to be feared, not so much the interests of the public as the pockets of the legislators. It is certainly somewhat ominous that, as the examiners candidly admit in their published letter to certain malcontents, opposition to the law has come not from "the ignorant and inexperienced, but from the highly-educated graduates of the schools of pharmacy." There must plainly be potent reasons to induce these latter to oppose a legal discrimination which ought properly to accrue to their benefit, and at a meeting of the Apothecaries' Union on Wednesday afternoon some of these reasons were presented.

It was contended, and apparently with some show of justice, that the license charged ($20) was exorbitant. Considering that an examination must first be passed before a license is to be had at all, the charge for this might fairly be made much lower. The license, indeed, in this case, is in the nature of a diploma or certificate of competency, the fee for which in any learned profession or college throughout the country, does not average more than $10. Nor can it be held that the higher sum would furnish any additional guarantee of respectability, since that ought to be sufficiently secured by the examination. The proposition of the Commissioners that the large amount charged adds dignity to their diploma, is too puerile to merit or to have been meant to receive serious consideration. The dignity and value of a diploma is measured by the learning and dignity of its source, and can be increased or diminished not one particle by any money equivalent. The Commissioners appear to regard their diplomas as certain Assemblymen are said to regard their votes.

Again, since the Commissioners stickle for dignity, is there not a measure of reason in the complaint of the elder pharmaceutists that their dignity has not been sufficiently considered? Many of them are no doubt in attainments and experience the peers of their examiners—but one of whom indeed is a doctor of pharmacy—and they may naturally feel aggrieved at being thus arbitrarily compelled to submit their hard-won honors to the sentence of younger and perhaps less able men. It seems as though here a judicious discrimination might have been made, and that a diploma from any competent school of pharmacy, together with a certain number of years of actual professional practice, might properly have won exemption from the operations of the law. Was so obviously just a provision omitted because it would have lessened the emoluments of the Ring?

Other points were brought out in the discussion worthy of note, among them, that the present law failed in not requiring compulsory education or any test of purity for drugs. It was also broadly intimated that the examination was a farce—a charge, of course, which is to be taken with allowances. The Commissioners very possibly do their entire duty, but their efficiency is impaired by the radical defects of the law under which they act, that only serves to embitter and unnecessarily degrade the better class of pharmaceutists without effectually guarding the public. What is really wanted is just that thorough and exhaustive system of scientific education and practical training which in Germany and France is made imperative on the candidate for an apothecary's license, and which the Commissioners rightly commend. Let us by all means have a State school of pharmacy, from which all our apothecaries must come.

Safeguards Against Boiler Accidents.

Since the *Westfield* disaster, the steam-gauge has become an object of considerable interest to persons leaving or coming to the City by boat. The engine-room is constantly invaded by curious heads, which do not care to be blown off if they can avoid it, and are, therefore, a little nervous about the pressure of steam on the boiler. It is an easy matter to read the register of a gauge, but as steam-boat passengers are forbidden either to talk to the man at the wheel, or to try the water-cocks of the boiler, their investigations seldom reveal more than the amount of steam pressure to the square inch, and perhaps a realising sense of the ill-temper of the engineer. This curiosity about the boiler suggests a simple and practical method of guarding against the large class of accidents resulting from the recklessness or negligence of firemen and engineers. As the steam-gauge has become an interesting sight, let us have one placed in a prominent position on every passenger-boat, so that even the most retiring individual can examine it without troubling anybody, or exciting the displeasure of some cross-grained engineer-driver. To make the inspection more significant, a printed slip might be placed by the side of the gauge, stating the maximum pressure the boiler was allowed to carry, so that in case the register showed this limit was exceeded, the passengers might have an opportunity of entering their protest before the boiler could manifest its displeasure by a grand and fatal blow-out.

Such a display of the steam-gauge might not be very acceptable to engineers, but would be exceedingly satisfactory to passengers, and would tend to give additional security to steam-boat travel. The plan of leaving the interiors of stores containing valuable articles open to the inspection of nocturnal passers-by, instead of completely hiding them by the close shutters of former years, has been found a decided protection against burglars. So this exposure of the steam-gauge would serve to prevent the boiler from being strained by excessive and unlawful pressure. It would also be possible, by the exercise of a little ingenuity, to arrange a gauge which should inform the traveling public of the exact amount of water in the boiler, and thus warn them of any danger from that most fruitful cause of boiler catastrophes, low water. We have been assured that there is such a water-gauge in existence, but have never seen it. One could certainly be prepared by any boiler-maker, without much trouble, by adopting some plan similar to that used to show the amount of coffee in a Eureka urn. It is well known that engineers, from one cause or another, frequently put strains on their engines and boilers which they were never made to resist, thereby greatly endangering many lives and much property, so that the proposed safeguards are desirable even were it possible to guard against any future accidents like that which befell the *Westfield*.

It will be remembered by some of our readers that an explosion took place on the *Empire City*, a Newport boat, some fifteen years ago. It is asserted that this accident was caused by pushing her boilers to their uttermost capacity in order that a quick passage might give a gang of boiler-makers who were on board more time to repair these very boilers after the steamer arrived at her dock. Such criminal overtaxing of boilers is no rare occurrence. Nearly every time our Sound and river steamers race with each other their boilers are run with so high a pressure that the passengers would be sure to protest if they knew the danger to which they were thus unnecessarily exposed.

The safety and comfort of the traveling public imperatively demand that on every passenger-boat a steam and water gauge should be exhibited in some prominent place for general inspection. Had this plan always been followed, it would have saved very many valuable lives as well as much costly property.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Republican Central Committee, elected under the reorganization of the party in this City, met last evening and organized by the election of JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Esq., President. Ex-Mayor OPDYKE was also elected one of the Vice-Presidents. Mr. TOWNSEND is a well-known lawyer of this City, has served one term in the Legislature, and has always been an earnest and active Republican since the first organization of the party.

Lord ROMILLY, the Chief Justice of Common Pleas in the English House of Lords, has the reputation of being a naturally brave, witty and legislative. Unless a cable dispatch misrepresents him, he made, yesterday, one of the silliest speeches on record. He is reported as having questioned the right of the United States to maintain its demand of indemnity for the damages caused by the *Alabama*, now that the American Government had granted amnesty to the late rebels, and the reconciliation with the South was complete. Or, to put a parallel case, one man is largely indebted to another, and consents to the award of the Court before which he has been brought, appointing an arbitrator to fix the total amount. Meanwhile, however, he discovers that his creditor has torn up a promissory note which he held from his own brother, and has thereby canceled another debt. Seeing that he can afford to be generous to his blood relations, why should he demand justice of one, asks the supposed debtor, with rather less pellucid absurdity, than in a parallel case does Lord ROMILLY.

Instead of an ad valorem tax of twenty per cent. upon imported raw materials, the Budget Commission of the French National Assembly have agreed to recommend an uniform tax of three per cent. ad valorem upon all imports with the exception of corn and meat. This is better than taxing cotton, iron, and wool at rates that would have enhanced the entire cost of living in France probably to the extent of one-fourth more than it is at present. But it would have been still better to have brought the taxes still nearer to the consumer by taxing goods as manufactured, and so avoiding the various percentages which are imposed at every stage of their passage from the original receiver to the people, in order to cover the extra outlay demanded by the original tax.

Irish-American Catholics will probably not interfere with the procession arranged to take place on the 20th inst. to celebrate the completion of Italian Unity. Such, at least, is the announcement of their accredited organs who were most violent over the late Orange procession. Since his friends have assured him that their feelings are not so much wounded as might be supposed from the expressed intentions of their Italian fellow-Catholics, it is to be hoped that Mayor HALL will not needlessly excite them by the issue of another ridiculous Police order. It is exceedingly forbearing in the Hibernian admirers of the Temporal Power to refrain from threatening to shoot anybody who dared to celebrate its downfall, and the citizens of New-York cannot be too thankful for the unexpected moderation of their masters.

What has become of the rioters who were arrested on the 12th of July? The papers, on the day after the riot, reported the arrest of forty or fifty of the ruffians by the Police, many of them with pistols and blackjacks in their hands. The public has been waiting ever since to hear of their trial and sentence. A month has passed and not one of them has been tried; or, so far as we can learn, indicted. Does District-Attorney GARVIN imagine that the majority of that little frolic of his constituents on the 12th of July has already "blown over?" If so, he may wake up some of these days to find himself mistaken. The people have had quite enough of this jaugling in the District Attorney's office, by which a certain class of ruffians who have votes are permitted to escape all punishment for their crimes. Had the men who committed the murders in Elm Park last year been indicted, tried and hung, as they ought to have been, instead of being taken back into the empire of the City, there would have been no attempt to molest the Orange procession this year. The prosecuting authorities are responsible for a repetition of the attack this year, and they will be doubly responsible if they encourage another outbreak next year by allowing the villains arrested on the 12th of July to escape punishment.

There has been one death from yellow fever at Quarantine, and scarcely a day passes without the arrival of some vessel with the disease on board. Meantime what is the Board of Health doing to avert this or any other epidemic? Absolutely nothing. The City has not been in a filthier condition for years than it is at this moment. The streets on the east side of the town, and along the docks on either side, are lined with dirt-heaps, ashes, stagnant pools of water, decayed vegetables and garbage of all sorts. A walk through Fulton or Washington Markets, or the streets contiguous thereto, is as good as an emetic to anything that lives and breathes except a yellow dog. Around the latter market may be seen bushels of rotten peaches that have been thrown into the streets and gutters by the fruit-dealers, and have there lain for days, impregnating the air with the most noxious and unhealthy odors. If it were the special function of the Board of Health to hold out tempting invitations to the cholera and yellow fever to enter the City and take up their abode here, the duty could not have been better performed than it has been this Summer. The Board has been repeatedly warned and entreated by the Press for weeks past to put the City in a sanitary condition to resist the spread of infection. The warning has passed unheeded, and the yellow fever is now at our doors. If it crosses the threshold, the Board of Health will be alone responsible for its victims.

POPE sang of the untutored Indian, who

"Insists admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog will bear him company."

A like liberal theology appears to be professed by certain Christians in Maine, who insist on taking their dogs to church with them. Whether the favored animals appreciate the privilege we do not know; but they apparently join in the singing, for the choir have positively refused to sing another note so long as the obnoxious quadrupeds are admitted to the sanctuary. It is a very curious as well as a very pretty quarrel as it stands. On the principle of "love me love my dog," the masters of the slighted animals may, in case they are driven out, withdraw from the congregation, and thus cause a schism in the church. It will then become a serious question for the church authorities to decide whether the souls of these dissenters are to be imperiled for the sake of what may be, after all, only an unjust prejudice. The issue is to be awaited with interest.

We must ask the indulgence of our numerous correspondents, whose letters we are unable to print at the present moment, in consequence of the great pressure on our space. Many of these letters relate to City affairs, and are intrinsically well worthy of publication; but newspaper columns have their limits, and we are reluctantly obliged to set aside many excellent contributions. We trust that our correspondents will not feel that we undervalue or neglect the hints with which they furnish us. Several letters in the new Druggists' law shall appear next week.

THE CITIZENS AND THEIR RULERS.

"We have received the following important address to Mayor Hall for publication:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1871.

His Honor A. Oakey Hall, Mayor of New-York City:

SIR: Inclosed you will please receive a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association on the evening of the 7th inst.

The great importance to every honest, upright citizen of the matters referred to in those resolutions, demands, at your hands, a prompt and explicit response. These are no matters either to be trifled with or evaded by you. The public care not for the reports or certificates of any committee you may appoint, or whose appointment you may procure. What they want, what they demand, what they must have, is a faithful copy of the pay-rolls of the City and County, showing the salaries paid since Dec. 31, 1868, specifying the correct name of the person to whom paid, his or her residence, and nature of service rendered for which the payments were made; also every bill rendered against the City and County, showing the work al-leged to have been done, and furnishings supplied—in detail—with the proceedings of all meetings of the Board of Supervisors, or otherwise, from which the particulars may be obtained as to when and by whom these bills were passed upon and ordered for payment, together with a correct transcript of the Controller's books as to all payments, and of the warrants issued from the period specified. It is only necessary to add that every citizen is deeply interested in the good name of our Chief Magistrate, and a full opportunity will cheerfully be granted to you to justify yourself as to the particular matter charged against you, if it is in your power to do so; but failing in accomplishing this by the publication of the City and County accounts, as requested, you may rely upon it that every tax-payer, for his own sake, and for the sake and honor of this City, and of our Democratic institutions, will unhesitatingly demand that you at once withdraw from the honorable position you will—in that event—have so dishonorably filled.

We shall anxiously watch your further action in the matter.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FOLEY,
President Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.

THOS. S. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

HENRY CLEWS, Banker.
F. D. MEIGS, Banker.
C. G. WILLIAMS, Chemist Chemical Bank.
JAMES BUSELLA, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
WM. HEGEMAN, Horseman & Co.
E. H. LOWRY, President Bank of the Republic.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier Park National Bank.
NATH'L HAYDEN, President Chatham National Bank.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, President National Bank of Commerce.
EMIL SAUER, Pres. 23d German-American Bank.
FRANCIS TOMES, Merchant.
CHARLES CHARY, President West-side Association.
H. W. FORD, Cashier National Bank of the Republic.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Vice-President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
BENJ. CARTWRIGHT, Cashier City National Bank.
THOS. E. GARSON, Merchant.
JOHN STRAITON, Merchant.
GEO. STORM, Merchant.
CYRUS H. LOUTREL, Merchant.
CHAS. J. HARRIS, Merchant.
MARSHALL LONG, Merchant.
REMBT C. BOOT, Merchant.
R. WILSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
E. N. TAILOR, Jr., Merchant.
THOMAS McLELLAND, President C. P. TIMPSON, Cashier Continental National Bank.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
WM. C. BARRETT, Counselor-at-Law.
HENRY NICOLL, Counselor-at-Law.
ALFRED W. CRAVEN, Civil Engineer.

The following are the resolutions referred to:

Whereas, The continued existence of corruption, gross fraud and flagrant malfeasance in the City Government, and financial embarrassment of the City; and

Whereas, It is the imperative duty of all good citizens to use their best efforts to secure obedience to and enforcement of the laws; and

Whereas, His Honor, A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor of this City, is vested by law with the sole power of appointing officers to enforce the City and County laws, and it is a duty he owes to every citizen to see that the laws are executed in full; be executed in full to ensure an honest administration; and

Whereas, It has been asserted by the New-York TIMES and not yet contradicted, that large frauds have been perpetrated through the connivance of his Honor the Mayor, Controller and other City officials, whereby many millions of dollars have been feloniously abstracted from the City Treasury; and

Whereas, The Democratic Party of the City Government pledged itself by the citizens in reform to the best interests of the community, politically, socially, morally and religiously; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of the various charges of fraud so clearly defined, His Honor the Mayor, A. OAKEY HALL, has no other alternative but either to cause fairly and fully to meet the charges, or to resign; refusing to do either, to be deemed a default of all the City and County interests from Jan. 1, 1871, or forthwith to resign his office.

Resolved, That in the event of his Honor the Mayor, the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen, unable to refute the evidence of which they are accused, in the opinion of this meeting that the charges against them are only to be properly met by their judicial persecution, they, the present Common Council, and the officials—who may be proven unfaithful—be punished at the low Greek.

Resolved, That as long as the present unfortunate condition of the City Government and finances is continued, we earnestly advise all tax-payers to refrain from paying either taxes or assessments, except to the amount and for purposes as authorized by law, and that we further advise that no purchaser or receiver any bond or other evidence of debt bearing any date previous to the 1st day of June, 1871, with the signature of HENRY A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor, for the said City, or Peter B. Sweeny, Richard B. Connolly, or Richard Connolly, shall contend that the same are null and void, or resist ultimate all contracts.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed, who shall be known as the Committee of Safety, and in behalf of the tax-payers represented by this Association, and other citizens who unite with them, to take all lawful means to have the foregoing resolutions carried at once into effect, and any acts authorized, as long as the administration of the City Government remains in the hands of persons over all the proceedings of such officials, and to resort to all lawful means to force a faithful administration of the municipal affairs of this great City.

The Public Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Immediately after the exposure of the Tammany frauds in your columns, two separate calls appeared in the daily journals, both numerously and influentially signed, and both calling on our citizens to assemble in public meeting and take such action as the imminence of the crisis seemed to require. One of these movements was indorsed by the TIMES as genuine, and in good faith intended to further the object indicated. Both these calls have since disappeared from the papers, and for some days past I have looked in vain not only for any notice of when or where such meeting was to be held, but for any information whatever on the subject. Will you be good enough to inform a waiting and somewhat impatient public what has become of this movement. Is the meeting to be held? If so, when? and if not, why? The fact that the three men whose names headed this call are Messrs. JOHN J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, is not well calculated to allay suspicion. If these gentlemen who have prayed their fellow-citizens by public meeting CONNOLLY'S administration last Fall, are presume to sell us out to Tammany a second time, we want to know the fact, and we look to you for the information.

Please publish this and oblige an

ANXIOUS INQUIRER.

[The meeting, as we understand, has been postponed for the present, because many gentlemen who desire to take part in it are out of town. Moreover, other gentlemen wished to give the City authorities ample opportunity for making any statement calculated to clear their characters before holding the meeting was held. With regard to Messrs. J. J. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, we are inclined to believe that they signed the "call" in

good faith, and that no suspicion of treachery can in any way be attached to the proposed meeting. We shall doubtless be able to give our correspondent further information on the subject ere long.]—ED. TIMES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Last week your valuable paper published a call for a public meeting to consider the present state of our City Government, since which time nothing has been heard of it. Is the matter to drop there? or will the meeting be held, or will they wait until the fashionables return to the City? Please answer through the columns of your paper, and oblige A READER.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 10.

[A Reader will find his question referred to above.]

THE JAMAICA RAILROAD WAR.

Its Origin—Who is to Blame?—Both Sides of the Question.

Yesterday, our reporter visited the battle-field of the railroad war on Long Island, and interviewed the President of the railroad, the Judge of the County Court, and counsel for the Trustees of the village, and a number of citizens more or less interested in the conflict. Mr. FOX, in talking of the Trustees of the village; of Mr. CRANE, the President of the village, and of Judge ARMSTRONG, the counsel in the cases against the railroad, professed the greatest respect for these gentlemen, and thought their intentions were honorable in all the proceedings which they have taken against the road. Judge ARMSTRONG, in his own language, says: "I consider Mr. FOX, the President of the road, a gentleman who has always acted in the most courteous manner toward us." Speaking of Mr. DOUGLASS, Judge ARMSTRONG said that "if the Trustees could interview the Superintendent of the South-side Railroad the difficulty could be settled in less than one hour." He said that as long as there were two ways of egress, the Jamaica could get along without the South-side Road. Notwithstanding the amiable feeling of the combatants hostilities still continue. Articles of association for a new railroad were prepared yesterday, which it has been found necessary to organize, as the present corporation have no power to build the mile and one-half which has been surveyed from Berlin Station to a point near Springfield. This new line leaves Jamaica about one mile to the north.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DIFFICULTY.

When the Railroad Company first determined to double-track its road, a letter was sent to the Trustees in relation to the matter. A number of interviews were had and the matter was talked over. Finally the following letter, which explains itself, was received by Mr. FOX:

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1871.

DEAR SIR: The Committee to whom was referred the petition of your Company for the privilege of changing track, &c., reported last evening to the Trustees, in favor of granting said petition, provided the Railroad Company will agree, in writing, to perform certain acts, such as erecting a new depot, making a new culvert, placing and keeping in repair cattle-guards, providing flag men, to give warning of the approach of trains, &c., a copy of which report I will endeavor to furnish you to-morrow or Monday. I believe the Trustees require nothing further than what the President and Superintendent of the Company expressed themselves as willing to do, as I gathered from conversation with them. They propose, however, to give their written consent in favor of the Railroad Company only when the Company shall give a similar agreement to them.

Very respectfully, J. M. CRANE.

CHAS. FOX, Esq., President South-side Railroad.

In answer Mr. FOX wrote as follows:

MARCH 25, 1871.

John M. Crane, Esq., Trustee, Jamaica:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 24th inst. is at hand. The South-side Railroad Company of Long Island will agree to build a new depot near the culvert, place a flagman and repair the cattle-guard, as mentioned by you, if sales are given as requested.

Very respectfully yours, CHARLES FOX, President.

Mr. FOX states that during his absence for a few weeks, the following conditions, with a letter of explanation, were received from Mr. CRANE:

CONDITIONS.

1. The Company to erect a suitable depot-house for the accommodation of passengers within such time as the Trustees may fix.

2. The Company to build a large and strong culvert at such place near the present culvert as the Trustees may designate, and to keep the same in good repair and condition, said culvert to be any forty-eight inch in the clear, built of best brick, laid on concrete bottom in cement, and of sufficient depth, quality of ground and weight of road considered, and the foundation supported by planks resting upon spiles driven sufficiently deep to prevent the settling or caving of said culvert.

3. The Company to put and keep in complete order for convenient public use and travel, all crossings of streets and sidewalks over said railroad.

4. The Company to put and keep the cattle guards, wherever necessary, in good and sufficient condition.

5. All passenger-trains to stop at the depot. Enough flagmen to be stationed to guard the crossings at Beaver-street, Division-street and Rockaway road during the arrival and departure of each locomotive and trains.

6. The Trustees to have the right of building additional culvert or culverts under the road at any future time.

7. The Company to make, grade and leave a convenient wagon passage way or street, of say twenty feet wide, along the east side of said railroad, and also along the west side thereof as far as Sutphin-place crossing.

8. If the Company fail to observe or keep the above terms or either of them, then the Trustees to have power to perform them at the expense of the Company, and the Company to pay the costs thereof to the village; agreements in duplicate to be executed by the trustees, and the Company giving the consent and securing the performance of the conditions and the payment of the money in case of failure of Company to perform.

The directors say that they are willing to abide by the letter of Mr. FOX, but do not wish to encumber the road with such conditions. They expect to build a depot, but do not wish to be limited in time. In building culverts, they wish to be governed by their engineer as to details, not by a contract. They refuse to bind themselves to stop all trains. At some future day the exigencies of business may require that fast express-trains, stopping only at terminal points, shall be put on the road.

The following letter was sent by order of the directors, which was immediately followed by injunctions:

APRIL 22, 1871.

John M. Crane, Esq.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 18th and 21st, inst. are both at hand, and would have been answered ere this but for my absence. I will state, in answer to yours of the 18th inst., that the South-side Railroad Company cannot accept of the propositions asked for by the Trustees of your village, never having encumbered the road to that extent at any time or to any party.

CHARLES FOX, President.

The Trustees claim that they have only performed their duty, that since the village is responsible for all damages, either from the crossings or culverts not being kept in repair, it was but reasonable that the Trustees should guard against this liability, in the way proposed, and that only after failing to get the matter adjusted amicably, the counsel for the village with the counsel of the Company, secured an early hearing before Judge BARNARD, who continued Judge TAPPEN's injunction. And even after this, the counsel for the Company was informed that the village did not desire to stand upon their legal right, and that a written acceptance of the above terms would then end the matter, and on the very day that the famous order of the Company interdicting the stopping of trains was issued, one of the contractors had permission to do certain work that was forbidden by the injunction; and for this desire to adjust and conciliate, the remarkable order in question was issued.

They also say that those who suppose that the action of the Trustees of the village was prompted by anything like a desire to do injustice or wrong to the South-side Road are very much mistaken.

In the meantime the unpleasantness is increasing, and Jamaica has but few trains, and the Railroad Company are preparing to open a new route.

AMUSEMENTS.

Today's Incidents.

The performances to occur at Niblo's this afternoon and this evening are for the benefit of Mr. J. A. ZIMMERMAN, the treasurer of the theatre and its present manager. Two entertainments of exceeding attractiveness have been prepared, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS and many volunteer artists taking part in them....A promenade concert by the band of the Garde Lafayette will be given at Irving Hall to-night. Vocal as well as instrumental music will be supplied, Mlle. AIMEE, M. EDGARD and Mr. G. W. HALL being the artists; and a piano performance by Mlle. KRAUSE will also be enjoyed.

The American Steam-Safe Company.

The Superintendent of the Company, GEO. L. DAMON, on Thursday last contracted with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, of Philadelphia, to erect in the banking-room of their new building on Chestnut-street, a "welded iron and steel" vault of great size, with two thousand separate boxes, for the use of special depositors, all of which completed, weighing about one hundred and thirty tons, and costing about fifty-five thousand dollars, will form one of the largest pieces of safe-work ever sent out from the factory of the Company. The Directors of the Insurance Company appointed a committee to examine the safes of the leading manufacturers. After a thorough examination of the comparative quality of such work, the Committee decided to contract with the American Steam-Safe Company. This Company also furnished the Kensington Bank of Philadelphia with one of their first-class burglar-proof safes, shortly after the bank was robbed.—*Boston Post, Aug. 4.*

The Warehouse of the American Steam-Safe Company in this City, is No. 300 Broadway.

THE REORGANIZATION.

Meeting of the Republican Central Committee Last Evening.

Election of John J. Townsend as Permanent President, Hugh Gardner and George Opdyke as Vice-Presidents, and Other Officers.

The delegates to the Republican Central Committee, assembled, last evening, at Apollo Hall, for the purpose of effecting an organization under the direction of the Republican State Committee. The attendance was very large. The meeting was called to order by Secretary *pro tem.* LYONS, who read the following letter:

COMMITTEE ROOMS, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In consequence of the absence of Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and the continued illness of Hon. WILLIAM ORTON, and at the particular request of the latter, the Committee find it necessary to appoint a person to preside at the meeting of the Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York on the occasion of its organization. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That Col. A. J. H. DUGANNE be and is hereby designated to preside at such meeting until the election of a permanent Chairman of said Republican Central Committee. I. L. DOTY, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF COL. DUGANNE.

Col. DUGANNE then came forward and, after the cheering had subsided, spoke as follows:

The object for which we meet to-night is to complete the reorganization of the Republican Party in New-York City by the election of permanent officers of its Central Committee. No one could regret more than I did the successive delays which have protracted the accomplishment of this much needed reconstruction; and yet it was necessary to proceed deliberately and safely, in order that no ground for cavil might be afforded to our captious opponents, no injustice be done to any Republican, and no necessary precaution omitted to secure the future integrity and harmony of twenty-one Republican associations re-enrolled and reorganized under a common party-law and for a common party purpose. Our design has been to be strictly fair and honest. Never was a political organization perfected on a more liberal and impartial basis, or with less selfishness, or with such freedom from official interference as the reorganization which we complete to-night. The charge that our Associations are "Custom-house Associations," or that this Central Committee is in anywise a "Custom-house Committee," or in any way, as a body, controlled by official patronage, or influenced by any motives of action save a desire to purify and strengthen our party, and make its principles and candidates powerful in New-York State, is a calumny which we hurl back to its authors. [Cheers.] It has been, on the contrary, too much the anxiety of Government officials in this City to ignore and keep back from representative positions those who, in my judgment, should largely constitute the working element of a party. I mean the intelligent, experienced and deserving gentlemen who hold offices by Federal appointment. [Applause.] I do not believe in ostracising such men. If they are worthy to represent a Republican administration in official positions, they are worthy to support it in political positions. [Applause.] I think their place is in the front rank of their party, side by side in patriotic emulation with their fellow-citizens out of office who have the cause of their party at heart; not servilely doing the bidding of any superior in office, but intelligently seconding him in the work of recruiting and disciplining and compacting the party strength, to insure its success at the ballot-box. [Applause.] No thoughtful man will hesitate for a moment to award the friends of reorganization in this City their just due. They represent the Administration—who denies it? Their motive was not the control of Federal appointments, for they already possessed that patronage when the contest began. Who will assert that we could not have commanded a majority in the General Committee of 1870 by using Federal patronage for that purpose? But we did not desire to buy or sell. We had seen the Republican Party decaying under such vicious tactics. We saw that Tammany Hall had debauched, and would continue to debauch, not only our General Committee, but every association in which its emissaries (in our own ranks) could get a footing. We determined to cut loose from Tammany affiliations of every sort. We precipitated the issue. I do not deny it. It was necessary—it was the only means of saving the Republican Party in New-York from utter ruin. The history of events since last November demonstrates this fact. The deplorable spectacle of a Committee assuming to be Republican, while it is notoriously officered and managed by Tammany office-holders, "speaks trumpet-tongued" in our favor, and against a faction that would distract the party. Our doors of reorganization are wide open, as the day itself. We welcome the light of scrutiny into our councils. We invite every Republican in New-York City to enroll with us, on the sole condition that he renounces Tammany and all her works. [Applause.] He who is not with us is against the party—against the Administration elected by the party. [Applause.] Is it a hardship for any Republican to unite with us in opposition to the bad and desperate "Ring" that misgoverns the City and State? I, for one, have taken my "new departure" with the present movement of reform, which I had the honor to propose and initiate by resolutions in the General Committees of 1869 and 1870. I support and abide by the reorganization, and repudiate all affiliation or compromise with Tammany Republicans. [Applause.]

Credentials were received from the following delegates: John J. Townsend, Eleventh Assembly District; Isaac H. Bailey, Sixteenth Assembly District; Henry D. Lapaugh, Alexander Wilder, Wm. P. Sampson, Wm. J. Stewart, Hugh Turner, John J. Pollok, Samuel Hamilton and Frederick Killian, Fifteenth Assembly District. A protest from the Fifth Assembly District was referred to the Executive Committee.

THE BUSINESS OF THE EVENING.

Col. DUGANNE stated that the roll showed that a quorum was present, and the next business in order was the nomination for permanent Chairman. A member suggested that the roll be called, commencing with the first and then the last, and so on alternately. The roll was then called for nominations for permanent President. The name of JOHN J. TOWNSEND was presented by a majority of the delegates, and of them Col. DUGANNE, (Seventh;) CHESTER ARTHUR, (Ninth;) HUGH GARDNER, (Seventeenth,) and H. D. LAPAUGH, (Fifteenth,) by the districts named, each respectively.

Mr. GARDNER said that as Mr. TOWNSEND appeared to be named almost unanimously, he moved that he be appointed permanent Chairman by acclamation.

Judge WHITE, in seconding the proposition, referred to the general fitness of Mr. TOWNSEND for the position of Chairman. He had known him twenty years ago serving in the Legislature, and in the subsequent year he held a responsible position under the late lamented Mr. RAYMOND. He had no affection or no alliance, save the great Republican Party of the Union. He was willing to engage in any enterprise for the benefit of the party, even as a wheel-horse, and he had no doubt that, if elected, he would discharge his duties not only with zeal and fidelity, but with signal ability. In conclusion, he stated that his election would reflect honor on the party.

In reply to the motion of Mr. GARDNER that Mr. TOWNSEND be chosen by acclamation, Col. DUGANNE said that he should rule that the election must be by ballot, and let the organization overrule his decision if they pleased. Mr. GARDNER appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the decision was overruled by 19 yeas and 90 nays.

A motion was made that the roll be called, and each delegate rise and name his preference for permanent President. The motion was adopted and the roll was called, and JOHN J. TOWNSEND received 122. Negative, none. The announcement was received with cheers.

HUGH GARDNER moved that a committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. TOWNSEND of his election.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a First Vice-President, and HUGH GARDNER was put in nomination and was elected by acclamation. The nominations for Second Vice-President were J. W. FARR, JOHN RUSSELL, A. H. DUGANNE, and H. D. LAPAUGH. Messrs. DUGANNE and J. W. FARR declined, and E. DELAFIELD SMITH nominated Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, who, he said, had recently written a letter which would be the key-note of the coming campaign.

Mr. OWENS said he was confident that Mr. OPDYKE would not accept. Mr. SMITH said that Mr. OPDYKE would accept any position which would be for the interest of the Republican Party. The role was then called with the following result: OPDYKE, 105; LAPAUGH, 10; scattering, 5. The election was then declared unanimous. For Treasurer, JOHN D. LAWSON, of the Seventh District, was nominated and elected by acclamation. For Secretary, GEORGE B. LYONS was elected by acclamation. For Sergeant-at-Arms, JAMES D. ARMSTRONG was elected by acclamation. This completed the organization. On motion of Judge WHITE it was decided that when the Committee adjourn it be to meet again at the call of the special committee appointed to wait on Mr. TOWNSEND.

The motion to thank Messrs. SCHULTZ and ORTON, presented at the first meeting, was taken from the table and adopted. The Committee to wait upon Mr. TOWNSEND was named as follows: HUGH GARDNER, Col. DUGANNE, and JOHN J. WHITE. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, Col. DUGANNE, for his services as presiding officer, and the Committee adjourned.

SKETCH OF MR. TOWNSEND.

Mr. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, the newly-elected President of the Republican Central Committee, is one of our best-known and most esteemed citizens, a lawyer in long practice, and a constant though quiet worker for the general good. In 1849, Mr. TOWNSEND was chosen member of Assembly by the Whig voters of the Seventeenth Ward. The Speaker of the Assembly placed him on the Judiciary Committee, and on the very peculiar and important Committee on Memorial Titles, a committee growing out of the Anti-Rent War in Albany and Columbia Counties, when the State was so much alarmed at the outrages of "Big Thunder." The effect of Mr. TOWNSEND's work on this Committee was manifest in the subsequent legislation that put an end to anti-rent troubles. In 1850, Mr. TOWNSEND was re-elected to the Assembly, his opponent being (we think) THOMAS J. BARR, of ancillary qualities, Mr. TOWNSEND having 379 majority, while WASHINGTON HUNT, the Whig Governor, had but sixty-five majority in the same district. At that session HENRY J. RAYMOND was chosen Speaker, Mr. TOWNSEND being Secretary of the caucus by which he was nominated. Perhaps no man in public life ever had a more accurate appreciation of the value of men than Mr. RAYMOND. He appointed Mr. TOWNSEND as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, one of the most important committees in any legislative body. Mr. TOWNSEND made an honorable record in this Committee and in the Assembly, and left the Legislature as he went to it, without ambition and without reproach. After the breaking up of the old Whig Party, Mr. TOWNSEND was among the earliest in the "new departure." He was the first President of one of the first, if not the first, Republican Ward Associations, and conducted his boys through the Fremont campaign with rare ability. Mr. TOWNSEND's Republicanism is of the advanced school and the true stamp, and we feel certain that, in his selection as President of the Republican General Committee, we have the right man in the right place.

REV. EDWARD BEECHER.

An Unpleasantness in His Church in Galesburg, Ill.—His Resignation, and the Feeling that Led to it.

From the Galesburg, Ill., Republican, Aug. 7.

The First Congregational Church, of which Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., has so long been pastor, was yesterday morning the scene of an event which is the cause of profound sorrow, not only in the hearts of a large majority of the society and congregation, but also in the hearts of the entire community, which is about to suffer a loss that is felt to be almost irreparable, and which there is apparently no means to prevent. As is well known to most of our readers, some months ago, a few members of the Society sought suddenly and unexpectedly to dispense with the pastoral services of the doctor, for reasons which the great majority of the members and others deemed factious and unworthy of serious consideration. To this end they made war upon the doctor, and began the campaign in such a manner as to effectually arouse the latent sympathies of the doctor's friends, both in and out of the church, who rallied in overwhelming numbers, and, for the time being, ended hostilities by totally routing the attacking party, horse, foot and dragoons. During this unpleasantness, however, the Doctor, wishing to avoid a threatened breach in the church, made an absolute tender of his resignation. At the earnest solicitation of several influential persons, and at the formal request of a council, called to deliberate upon the situation, the resignation was afterward temporarily withdrawn and the respective belligerents rested on their arms. Since that time the opponents of the Doctor have disclosed a visible change of tactics in their plan of attack. Unable to cope successfully with the Doctor's defenders in a pitched battle, they have nevertheless contrived so to harass the spiritual leader of the latter host as to compel him to surrender, in the natural and prevailing hope of securing peace.

Accordingly, yesterday morning, immediately previous to the delivery of his sermon, Dr. BEECHER again formally and finally tendered his resignation of his pastorate, and accompanied the tender by a statement of what he knew of the origin of the movement against him, and of the corresponding events that have since transpired. He also stated briefly the consequent causes that determined him to resign.

On the conclusion of this statement he preached his farewell sermon. Notices followed of a meeting of the church, which occurred last evening, and of a meeting of the society, to be held this evening, both for the purpose of taking action in reference to the matter. The manner and remarks of the individual members of the congregation, at the close of the services, evinced a very deep feeling of grief and dissatisfaction on the part of nearly all present.

At the church meeting last evening Brother J. D. HAND presided, and Rev. E. JENNY, clerk of the church, acted in his official capacity. The question of accepting the resignation of Dr. BEECHER being submitted, Brother WM. DAVIS presented resolutions highly commendatory of the Doctor, expressing great sorrow in view of the loss that the community, as well as the church, is about to sustain in his departure from the city, and very emphatically exculpating him from any responsibility on account of the situation, which has been so unfortunately brought about. The resolutions, which also embodied an acceptance of the resignation, were adopted without debate or opposition. At the suggestion of Dr. BEECHER, who was present, an advisory committee was appointed by the meeting, which was empowered, in conjunction with the doctor, to call a council, according to the usages in such cases of the Congregational denomination, should such a council be deemed desirable or proper. Brothers E. F. THOMAS, C. S. COLTON and WM. DAVIS were appointed such committee. In this connection it may be stated that Dr. BEECHER has never been formally installed as pastor of the church. The installation ceremony was delayed so long in the expectation that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would find it convenient to preach the sermon on the occasion that it was finally permitted to go by default.

When Deacon E. C. DAVIDSON had offered his resignation, which was accepted, and a vote to pay Dr. BEECHER his salary for the whole of the current year had been passed, the meeting, which was largely attended, closed with devotional exercises, led by Dr. BEECHER.

A meeting of the Society will be held this evening, when the question of accepting the resignation will be disposed of. Dr. BEECHER leaves for the East to-morrow morning, to be absent several weeks. It is presumed he will, at the same time, seek a field of labor elsewhere.

Mr. Greeley and the Canvass for the Presidency.

From the New-York Standard, Aug. 11.

We publish elsewhere two significant contributions to the political literature of the canvass for the Presidency. One is a letter from Mr. HENRY B. STANTON, a zealous and gifted Republican, who has done much service for freedom. The other is Mr. GREELEY's formal announcement that he does not intend to support the renomination of Gen. GRANT. Here are his words:

"Mr. GREELEY does not himself favor the renomination of Gen. GRANT, and is prepared to give his reasons at the proper time. For the present, he considers the discussion premature."

There is a coyness about this declaration which makes it quite mysterious and depressing; and since Mr. GREELEY introduces his own name as its sponsor, and not the impersonality of his journal, let us see how far history will add to its terrors. In 1840, Mr. GREELEY vehemently opposed the nomination of Gen. HARRISON as a Whig candidate for the Presidency. Gen. HARRISON was nominated and elected. In 1844, Mr. GREELEY earnestly supported Mr. CLAY for the Presidency. Mr. CLAY was defeated. In 1848, Mr. GREELEY passionately opposed the nomination of Gen. TAYLOR. Gen. TAYLOR was nominated and elected. In 1852, he contemptuously opposed the nomination of Gen. SCOTT. The General was nominated. In 1856, he enthusiastically supported JOHN C. FREMONT. Gen. FREMONT was defeated. In 1860, he went to Chicago to nominate Mr. BATES, of Missouri. Mr. BATES was scarcely heard of in the Convention. In 1864, he resolutely opposed the nomination, of Mr. LINCOLN, and was on the verge of bolting the party. Mr. LINCOLN was nominated and elected. In 1868, he was of the opinion that the Republicans should nominate Mr. CHASE. Gen. GRANT was nominated.

The friends of Gen. GRANT, therefore, notwithstanding this announcement, will be apt to find a great deal of comfort in Mr. GREELEY's record.

In the absence of Mr. GREELEY's "reasons" we are at a loss to understand his exact position. Mr. GREELEY thinks it "premature" to state them. We question the accuracy of that opinion. Mr. GREELEY has no right to pronounce upon a subject as important as the nomination for the Presidency, without telling the country his "reasons" for doing so, for he is neither an augur nor a priest nor an oracle. The country would like to know why he desires the nomination of another candidate than Gen. GRANT. If his views are sound, the sooner a new candidate is selected the better. If they are unsound, let us reason together and controvert them. * * * Politicians will proscribe and bully and browbeat. The people will vote.

When they come to vote they will ask Mr. GREELEY these questions. Has the Administration been honest? Has it kept the public peace? Has it held relations of comity with the nations? Has it prudently managed the finances? Has it been kind and firm with the Indians? Has it protected the national credit? Has it in any way failed to answer the just expectations of the people? These are the questions the farmer and mechanic will ask, and Mr. GREELEY's "reasons" for opposing Gen. GRANT must be based upon some dereliction of duty in any or all of these respects.

We think we can answer them. * * * Gen. GRANT has faithfully executed the laws according to his oath as President; he has met every obligation which, as a man of honor, he owes to the party which put him in power. He has preserved the public tranquillity. He has removed the only cloud that overcast our foreign relations by making peace with England. He has held the tumultuous and agonized South with a firm, steady, and yet a gentle hand. He has avoided all complications with Spain. He has so sustained the honor of our flag that, for the first time in its history, proud, imperious England has apologized to another nation, and that nation the recently-despised Republic. He has so strengthened our credit that our bonds today are rising to the highest regard in the markets of the world. [illegible] the country [illegible] every step that looked toward peace and prosperity, and repressed all experiments and adventures in dangerous seas. Nay, more: so religiously has he observed his promise to know only the will of the people that he abandoned a wise and favorite measure of [illegible] rather than [illegible] the party and the country. The American [illegible] and feel proud of his country and his flag, because GRANT is their President. The very fact that he has borne himself well in its high place, that the "fierce light which," as TENNYSON says, "beats" upon the seat of supreme executive power, and has shown no blot, no one thing that the patriot need to regret, is seen in the degrading calumnies which his enemies have been compelled to scrape out of the gutters. If the President had forfeited his claim to public confidence by some conspicuous act of misgovernment, we should hear another chorus than this doggerel about relations in office and Custom-house quarrels in New-York.

THE COMING RACE.

A New Race Below the Surface of the Earth.

On Friday we gave some account of the book recently published in England by an unknown author under the above title. It will be remembered that an American is described as descending a mine in England, and by a wonderful accident finding himself suddenly in the presence of a new race of beings, living far below the surface of the earth, much superior physically and mentally to mankind, and rejoicing in the possession of a totally new force or agency, called *Vril*. Some customs of this race, who are called Vril-ya, are described in the following passages:

As we walked back to the town, Taè took a new and circuitous way, in order to show me what, to use a familiar term, I will call the "Station," from which emigrants or travelers to other communities commence their journeys. I had, on a former occasion, expressed a wish to see their vehicles. These I found to be of two kinds, one for land journeys, one for aerial voyages; the former were of all sizes and forms, some not larger than an ordinary carriage, some movable houses of one story and containing several rooms, furnished according to the ideas of comfort or luxury which are entertained by the Vril-ya. The aerial vehicles were of light substances, not the least resembling our balloons, but rather our boats and pleasure vessels, with helm and rudder, with large wings as paddles, and a central machine worked by vril. All the vehicles, both for land or air, were indeed worked by that potent and mysterious agency.

I saw a convoy set out on its journey, but it had few passengers, containing chiefly articles of merchandise, and was bound to a neighboring community; for among all the tribes of the Vril-ya there is considerable commercial interchange. I may here observe, that their money currency does not consist of the precious metals, which are too common among them for that purpose. The smaller coins in ordinary use are manufactured from a peculiar fossil shell, the comparatively scarce remnant of some very early deluge, or other convulsion of nature, by which a species has become extinct. It is minute, and flat as an oyster, and takes a jewel-like polish. This coinage circulates among all the tribes of the Vril-ya. Their larger transactions are carried on much like ours, by bills of exchange, and thin metallic plates which answer the purpose of our bank-notes.

Let me take this occasion of adding that the taxation among the tribe I became acquainted with was very considerable, compared with the amount of population. But I never heard that any one grumbled at it, for it was devoted to purposes of universal utility, and indeed necessary to the civilization of the tribe. The cost of lighting so large a range of country, of providing for emigration, of maintaining the public buildings at which the various operations of national intellect were carried on, from the first education of an infant to the departments in which the College of Sages were perpetually trying new experiments in mechanical science; all these involved the necessity for considerable state funds. To these I must add an item that struck me as very singular. I have said that all the human labor required by the state is carried on by children up to the marriageable age. For this labor the state pays, and at a rate immeasurably higher than our remuneration to labor even in the United States. According to their theory, every child, male or female, on attaining the marriageable age, and there terminating the period of labor, should have acquired enough for an independent competence during life. As, no matter what the disparity of fortune in the parents, all the children must equally serve, so all are equally paid according to their several ages or the nature of their work. Where the parents or friends choose to retain a child in their own service, they must pay into the public fund in the same ratio as the State pays to the children it employs; and this sum is handed over to the child when the period of service expires. This practice serves, no doubt, to render the notion of social equality familiar and agreeable; and if it may be said that all the children form a democracy, no less truly it may be said that all the adults form an aristocracy. The exquisite politeness and refinement of manners among the Vril-ya, the generosity of their sentiments, the absolute leisure they enjoy for following out their own private pursuits, the amenities of their domestic intercourse, in which they seem as members of one noble order that can have no distrust of each other's word or deed, all combine to make the Vril-ya the most perfect nobility which a political disciple of Plato or Sidney could conceive for the ideal of an aristocratic republic.

DISPOSING OF THE DEAD.

On alighting from the air-boat, a child accosted Aph-Lin in the hall with a request that he would be present at the funeral obsequies of a relation who had recently departed from that nether world.

Now, I had never seen a burial-place or cemetery among this people, and glad to seize even so melancholy an occasion to defer an encounter with Zee, I asked Aph-Lin if I might be permitted to witness with him the interment of his relation; unless, indeed, it were regarded as one of those sacred ceremonies to which a stranger to their race might not be admitted.

"The departure of an An to a happier world," answered my host, "when, as in the case of my kinsman, he has lived so long in this as to have lost pleasure in it, is rather a cheerful though quiet festival than a sacred ceremony, and you may accompany me if you will."

Preceded by the child-messenger, we walked up the main street to a house at some little distance, and entering the hall, were conducted to a room on the ground floor, where we found several persons assembled round a couch, on which was laid the deceased. It was an old man, who had, as I was told, lived beyond his 130th year. To judge by the calm smile on his countenance, he had passed away without suffering. One of the sons, who was now the head of the family, and who seemed in vigorous middle-life, though he was considerably more than seventy, stepped forward with a cheerful face, and told Aph-Lin "that the day before he died his father had seen in a dream his departed Gy, (wife,) and was eager to be reunited to her, and restored to youth beneath the nearer smile of the All-Good."

While these two were talking, my attention was drawn to a dark metallic substance at the farther end of the room. It was about twenty feet in length, narrow in proportion, and all closed round, save, near the roof, there were small round holes through which might be seen a red light. From the interior emanated a rich and sweet perfume; and while I was conjecturing what purpose this machine was to serve, all the time-pieces in the town struck the hour with their solemn musical chime; and as that sound ceased, music of a more joyous character, but still of a joy subdued and tranquil, rang throughout the chamber, and from the walls beyond, in a choral peal. Symphonious with the melody, those present lifted their voices in chant. The words of this hymn were simple. They expressed no regret, no farewell, but rather a greeting to the new world whither the deceased had preceded the living. Indeed, in their language, the funeral hymn is called the "Birth Song." Then the corpse, covered by a long cerement, was tenderly lifted up by six of the nearest kinsfolk and borne toward the dark thing I have described. I pressed forward to see what happened. A sliding door or panel at one end was lifted up—the body deposited within, on a shelf—the door reclosed—a spring at the side touched—a sudden whishing, sighing sound heard from within; and lo! at the other end of the machine the lid fell down, and a small handful of smouldering dust dropped into a *patera* placed to receive it. The son took up the *patera* and said, (in what I understood afterwards was the usual form of words,) "Behold how great is the Maker! To this little dust He gave form and life and soul. It needs not this little dust for Him to renew form and life and soul to the beloved one we shall soon see again."

Each present bowed his head and pressed his hand to his heart. Then a young female child opened a small door within the wall, and I perceived, in the recess, shelves on which were placed many *pateræ* like that which the son held, save that they all had covers. With such a cover a Gy woman now approached the son and placed it over the cup, on which it closed with a spring. On the lid were engraven the name of the deceased and these words: "Lent to us," (here the date of birth.) "Recalled from us," (here the date of death.)

The closed door shut with a musical sound, and all was over.

MEN AND WOMEN—MARRIAGE RELATIONS.

The word Ana (pronounced broadly Arna) corresponds with our plural men; An (pronounced Arn,) the singular, with man. The word for woman is Gy (pronounced hard, as in Guy,) it forms itself into Gy-ei for the plural, but the G becomes soft in the plural like Jy-ei. They have a proverb to the effect that this difference in pronunciation is symbolical, for that the female sex is soft in the concrete, but hard to deal with in the individual. The Gy-ei are in the fullest enjoyment of all the rights of equality with males, for which certain philosophers above ground contend.

In childhood they perform the offices of work and labor impartially with the boys, and, indeed, in the earlier age appropriated to the destruction of animals irreclaimably hostile, the girls are frequently preferred, as being by constitution more ruthless under the influence of fear or hate. In the interval between infancy and the marriageable age, familiar intercourse between the sexes is suspended. At the marriageable age it is renewed, never with worse consequences than those which attend upon marriage. All arts and vocations allotted to the one sex are open to the other, and the Gy-ei arrogate to themselves a superiority in all those abstruse and mystical branches of reasoning, for which they say the Ana are unfitted by a duller sobriety of understanding, or the routine of their matter-of-fact occupations, just as young ladies in our own world constitute themselves authorities in the subtlest points of theological doctrine, for which few men, actively engaged in worldly business, have sufficient learning or refinement of intellect. Whether owing to early training in gymnastic exercises or to their constitutional organization, the Gy-ei are usually superior to the Ana in physical strength, (an important element in the consideration and maintenance of female rights.) They attain to loftier stature, and amid their rounder proportions are embedded sinews and muscles as hardy as those of the other sex. Indeed they assert that, according to the original laws of nature, females were intended to be larger than males, and maintain this dogma by reference to the earliest formation of life in insects, and in the most ancient family of the vertebrata, viz., fishes—in both of which the females are generally large enough to make a meal of their consorts if they so desire. Above all, the Gy-ei have a readier and more concentrated power over that mysterious fluid or agency which contains the element of destruction, with a larger portion of that sagacity which comprehends dissimulation. Thus they can not only defend themselves against all aggressions from the males, but could at any moment when he least expected his danger, terminate the existence of an offending spouse. To the credit of the Gy-ei no instance of their abuse of this awful superiority in the art of destruction is on record for several ages. The last that occurred in the community I speak of appears (according to their chronology) to have been about 2,000 years ago. A Gy, then, in a fit of jealousy, slew her husband; and this abominable act inspired such terror among the males that they emigrated in a body and left all the Gy-ei to themselves. The history runs that the widowed Gy-ei, thus reduced to despair, fell upon the murderess when in her sleep, (and therefore unarmed,) and killed her, and then entered into a solemn obligation among themselves to abrogate for ever the exercise of their extreme conjugal powers, and to inculcate the same obligation for ever and ever on their female children. By this conciliatory process, a deputation despatched to the fugitive consorts succeeded in persuading many to return, but those who did return were mostly the elder ones. The younger, either from too craven a doubt of their consorts, or too high an estimate of their own merits, rejected all overtures, and remaining in other communities, were caught up there by other mates, with whom, perhaps, they were no better off. But the loss of so large a portion of the male youth operated as a salutary warning on the Gy-ei, and confirmed them in the pious resolution to which they had pledged themselves. Indeed it is now popularly considered that, by long hereditary disuse, the Gy-ei have lost both the aggressive and the defensive superiority over the Ana which they once possessed, just as in the inferior animals above the earth many peculiarities in their original formation, intended by nature for their protection, gradually fade or become inoperative when not needed under altered circumstances. I should be sorry, however, for any An who induced a Gy to make the experiment whether he or she were the stronger.

From the incident I have narrated, the Ana date certain alterations in the marriage customs, tending, perhaps, somewhat to the advantage of the male. They now bind themselves in wedlock only for three years; at the end of each third year either male or female can divorce the other and is free to marry again. At the end of ten years the An has the privilege of taking a second wife, allowing the first to retire if she so please. These regulations are for the most part a dead letter; divorces and polygamy are extremely rare, and the marriage state now seems singularly happy and serene among this astonishing people; the Gy-ei, notwithstanding their boastful superiority in physical strength and intellectual abilities, being much curbed into gentle manners by the dread of separation or of a second wife, and the Ana being very much the creatures of custom, and not, except under great aggravation, likely to exchange for hazardous novelties faces and manners to which they are reconciled by habit. But there is one privilege the Gy-ei carefully retain, and the desire for which perhaps forms the secret motive of most lady asserters of woman rights above ground. They claim the privilege, here usurped by men, of proclaiming their love and urging their suit; in other words, of being the wooing party rather than the wooed. Such a phenomenon as an old maid does not exist among the Gy-ei. Indeed it is very seldom that a Gy does not secure any An upon whom she sets her heart, if his affections be not strongly engaged elsewhere. However coy, reluctant, and prudish, the male she courts may prove at first, yet her perseverance, her ardor, her persuasive powers, her command over the mystic agencies of vril, are pretty sure to run down his neck into what we call "the fatal noose." Their argument for the reversal of that relationship of the sexes which the blind tyranny of man has established on the surface of the earth, appears cogent, and is advanced with a frankness which might well be commended to impartial consideration. They say, that of the two the female is by nature of a more loving disposition than the male—that love occupies a larger space in her thoughts, and is more essential to her happiness, and that therefore she ought to be the wooing party; that otherwise the male is a shy and dubitant creature—that he has often a selfish predilection for the single state—that he often pretends to misunderstand tender glances and delicate hints—that, in short, he must be resolutely pursued and captured. They add, moreover, that unless the Gy can secure the An of her choice, and one whom she would not select out of the whole world becomes her mate, she is not only less happy than she otherwise would be, but she is not so good a being, that her qualities of heart are not sufficiently developed; whereas the An is a creature that less lastingly concentrates his affections on one object; that if he cannot get the Gy whom he prefers he easily reconciles himself to another Gy; and, finally, that at the worst, if he is loved and taken care of, it is less necessary to the welfare of his existence that he should love as well as be loved; he grows contented with his creature comforts, and the many occupations of thought which he creates for himself.

Whatever may be said as to this reasoning, the system works well for the male; for being thus sure that he is truly and ardently loved, and that the more coy and reluctant he shows himself, the more the determination to secure him increases, he generally contrives to make his consent dependent on such conditions as he thinks the best calculated to insure, if not a blissful, at least a peaceful life. Each individual An has his own hobbies, his own ways, his own predilections, and, whatever they may be, he demands a promise of full and unrestrained concession to them. This, in the pursuit of her object, the Gy readily promises; and as the characteristic of this extraordinary people is an implicit veneration for truth, and her word once given is never broken, even by the giddiest Gy, the conditions stipulated for are religiously observed. In fact, notwithstanding all their abstract rights and powers, the Gy-ei are the most amiable, conciliatory and submissive wives I have ever seen in the happiest households above ground. It is an aphorism among them, that "where a Gy loves it is her pleasure to obey." It will be observed that in the relationship of the sexes I have spoken only of marriage, for such is the moral perfection to which this community has attained, that any illicit connection is as little possible among them as it would be to a couple of linnets during the time they agreed to live in pairs.

Dr. Vanderwyde on Steam-Boiler Explosions.

Last evening Dr. T. H. VANDERWYDE read a paper on "Steam-boiler Explosions" before the Liberal Club. He first spoke of the various theories by which boiler explosions had been accounted for. The first of these was electricity, and the most common the generation of explosive gases. One gentleman had written a large book to prove that explosions are caused by the generation of nitro-glycerine in the boiler from fats and acids, and another had attempted to show that they are caused by oil in the water, and that one drop of oil is sufficient to explode the largest boiler. Dr. VANDERWYDE took up each theory separately, and showed that they are all fallacious, and that boiler explosions are caused simply by the boilers being too weak to resist the pressure put on them. One gentleman, whose name is known to science, had asserted, he said, that old boilers are safer than new ones. If so, he would ask how is it that explosions occur among old boilers much oftener than among new ones? In the case of the *Westfield*, there was a concurrence of unfortunate circumstances. The design of the boiler was bad; the iron was poor; the workmanship was defective, as was shown by the rupture occurring along the line of rivets; the engineer was careless and incompetent, the Company were miserly, and the system of inspection was bad. The hydrostatic test was an imperfect one, and frequently the boiler was ruptured, or at least weakened by it, without the fact being discovered at the time. What was needed to prevent these explosions was competent engineers, a more thorough system of testing, and more liberality on the part of the steam-boat companies in removing their boilers before they were worn out.

The New Iron Ferry-Boats.

The new iron boat *Fulton* arrived at Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, on Wednesday, and since then she has been inspected by the Government officers, who thoroughly tested her engines and machinery. Her boiler is what is termed a "drop-flue shell," and is ten feet in diameter and thirty feet long. The boat is finished in first-rate style, and is constructed in the most substantial manner throughout, with special reference to navigation in the Winter weather. Her sister vessel, the *Farragut*, will be completed in a few days, and it is expected they will both commence to make trips across the river in the course of a fortnight.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The DAILY TIMES of Sunday, [illegible] will contain a selection of [illegible] interest to all classes of readers, and specially adapted for the family circle.

A variety of articles are specially prepared for this edition, including the usual amount of EDITORIAL COMMENT upon current topics, and a number of sketches of a social and descriptive nature.

Among the original contributions will be found a highly interesting biographical sketch of UGO FOSCOLO, the Italian poet, whose remains were lately exhumed in London and reinterred in his native city, Genoa. The sketch is written by an Italian, and is of considerable merit.

In the department of CURRENT LITERATURE will be found a capital story, besides a number of very interesting selections from the freshest books and magazines.

The SPIRIT OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS continues to form an interesting feature of our Sunday edition.

THE DRAMATIC SUMMARY will be found full and varied. All the dramatic news, foreign and domestic, will be carefully given.

The column headed NOTES AND COMMENTS will contain references to many curious incidents and events in various parts of the country.

Our Sunday edition contains a full digest of the LATEST INTELLIGENCE received by mail and telegraph from all parts of the world up to the hour of going to press. The LOCAL REPORTS are invariably distinguished by fullness and accuracy, and a due proportion of letters from our special correspondents at the various news centres of the world, enhances the interest and completes the value of this edition.

With a circulation of a character exceptionably valuable to advertisers, the Sunday edition is specially recommended to the notice of all desirous of reaching for business purposes the best classes of this and neighboring cities. The extensive popularity of our Sunday issue continues to maintain a steady ratio of increase.

To insure proper classification, advertisers are requested to send in their notices before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

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At Jas. Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

MARRIED.

SMITH—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, the 10th inst., at the residence of James Knight, Esq., No. 12 West Washington-place, New-York, by Rev. F. Sill, RALPH ELLIS, youngest son of the late William Smith, Esq., J. P., Ballymona, County Tipperary, Ireland, to CATHERINE ANCRUM, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Baldwin, Esq., Oak Hill, County Cork, Ireland.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, the 10th inst., JAMES S. ANDERSON, formerly of this City and Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

The funeral services will be held at Chicago, after which the remains will be brought to this City, and interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, Friday, Aug. 11, MARY J. BROWN, relict of Ira Brown, in the 81st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Z. Mayhew, No. 98 1st-place, on Monday, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Boston and New-Bedford papers will please copy.

BUCK.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1871, MARTHA D., wife of Rev. Charles D. Buck, and daughter of Ezra Pratt.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

CALDWELL.—On Staten Island, Aug. 10, JOHN, infant son of William and Elizabeth Caldwell, aged 3 months and 7 days.

CONNOLLY.—On Thursday, Aug. 10, 1871, MARY JANE CONNOLLY, the beloved wife of Charles E. Connolly and daughter of the Hon. Michael Connolly, aged 22 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 311 West 50th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, precisely.

DE VEAU.—After a short illness, on Friday, Aug. 11, SAMUEL DE VEAU, Esq., in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at Seventh-street M. E. Church, 7th-st. near 2d-av., on Sunday, 13th inst., at 3 P. M. The remains will be taken to New-Rochelle for interment, Monday, A. M.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 11, EMELINE, wife of Edward Davison.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 32 West 51st-st., on Monday, Aug. 14, at 1½ o'clock.

KITCHING.—On Friday evening, Aug. 11, WILLIAM ALBERT, eldest son of John A. and Henrietta G. Kitching, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

LOSEE.—On Friday, Aug. 11, at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, N. Y., AUGUSTUS LOSEE, of the firm of John Mott & Co., of the City.

Funeral at Schuylerville, Sunday, 13th inst.

LIVINGSTON.—At Long Island City, on 10th August, JOHN A. LOTT, infant son of John H. and Maria J. Livingston, aged six weeks.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his grandfather, John A. Lott, at Flatbush, Long Island, on Saturday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MOSHER.—At Harlem, Aug. 9, after a short illness, MARY C. DIBBLE, wife of Benjamin F. Mosher, and daughter of Wm. H. Dibble, of Stamford, Conn., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Episcopal Church, Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 12, at 1½ P. M. Her remains will be conveyed from her late residence, on Saturday, at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the 11¼ A. M. train from 27th-st., New-York.

Connecticut papers please copy.

OSBORN.—ETHEL, infant daughter of Thomas W. and Lizzie C. Osborn.

SMITH.—At Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., on Friday, 11th inst., JOB SMITH, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 13th inst. N. B.—Conveyances will be at Somerville to meet trains leaving New-York at 2¼, 4 and 6 P. M. on Saturday.

SEYMOUR.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 10, HENRY T. SEYMOUR, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn.

VARICK.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday, 10th inst., Dr. RICHARD A. VARICK, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 41 Cannon-st., on Monday, 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

VAN WYCK.—In London, Eng., THEODORE F. VAN WYCK, of Brooklyn, son of Theodorus J. and [illegible] Van Wyck, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WALTER.—At Scipioville, Cayuga County, on the 10th inst., ELIZABETH U. WALTER, wife of Dr. Wm. Walter, and daughter of Geo. H. Ham.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, on Sunday, 13th inst.

The companions of Corinthian Chapter No. 159, R. A. M. are requested to be present at the residence, No. 254 West 20th-st., to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Companion, JAMES WHITE, on Sunday, Aug. 13, at 1½ o'clock P. M. By order of W. B. CHURCH, H. P.

E. M. ALFORD, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

House opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 9 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

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JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, New-York.

[illegible] ACADEMY.

Reunion of the [illegible] Aug. 18. Leave New-York by People's Line steam-boats next Thursday evening Aug. 17. At Albany take 7 A. M. train to Schenevus on Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Committee may be seen at boat on Thursday, P. M.

For further particulars apply to R. F. JAYNE, No. 225 West 22d-st.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 9½; on THURSDAY at 10½, and on SATURDAY at 11½ A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF Niagara Falls may not be feasible, but the purchase of an Excursion Ticket thither, via Erie Railway, is the simplest thing in the world. $13 buys a Round Trip Ticket, and $3 extra pays the expense of drawing-room or sleeping coach there and back. Tickets for sale at Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, and at Chambers or 23d-st. depots. Trains leave Chambers-st. daily at 9 and 11 A. M., and 5½ and 7 P. M., and 23d-st. fifteen minutes earlier.

PILES!—ALL KINDS, INTERNAL, EXternal, blind, bleeding, itching, &c., positively, perfectly, permanently cured by absorption, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments; no detention from business, and gives instant relief from all suffering, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., who can be found at his rooms, St. James Hotel, Broadway, New-York City. Guarantees permanent cure, while all consultations are entirely free of charge.

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba drawn Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $22, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

ON AND AFTER DATE WE WILL allow 12½ per cent. difference on all sums of $5 and upward. E. NATHAN, No. 4 Gilsey Building.

FOR SALE.—A STEWART FOOT LATHE. Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $80. Address G. J. R., Box No. 260 Times Office.

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THE COMING RACE.—"The perfection of ingenuity, of rarely good literary workmanship."—*Sunday Mail.*

"THE CHRISTIAN YEAR" FOR August is out, and contains a full-page engraving of St. Thomas' Church, New-York. An exchange says: "For excellence of matter and beauty of execution, nothing like this magazine has heretofore issued from the American Press." A clergyman in Milwaukee writes: "I have compared it with eleven other English and American Magazines, and find nothing to equal it." Terms $3 a year. The trade supplied by THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY. Send 25 cents for a specimen copy, to PLINY F. SMITH, Publisher, No. 51 Liberty-st.

THE COMING RACE.—"Often in reading of the delights of this underground Utopia have we sighed for the refreshing tranquillity of that lamp-lit land."—*Athenæum.*

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest Continued—Further Revelations—Testimony of the Boiler Maker, the Engineer, and Others.

The inquest into the cause of the *Westfield* disaster was continued yesterday by Coroner Keenan, in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

ROBERTSON'S ABILITY VOUCHED FOR.

The first witness sworn was EDWARD B. STUART, who deposed: I reside at No. [illegible] street, Jersey City, and am a practical engineer; I am acquainted with ROBERTSON, he having acted as fireman under me for fifteen or sixteen years; he can do as much as any engineer can do; [illegible] see to the water, and perform all the other necessary business connected with a steam-engine; I think he is fully competent to manage an engine; I have never [illegible] as a machinist; I was employed on the Brooklyn Ferry for eight years; it was the custom there to make engineers of expert firemen; this was, however, done by men with the consent of the [illegible]; went on board the *Westfield* after the fatal occurrence, and didn't discover anything that would lead to the explosion; I saw the water in the arches, &c., and from what I there discovered, I am sure there was water in the boiler at the time; should think the boiler was capable of carrying from thirty-five to forty pounds of steam; I thought the iron of the boiler was very good, but I didn't examine it very closely; I always examine my braces and pins when I clean my boiler; I always make it my business to see that everything is right; in my opinion a skilled fireman is qualified to be an engineer; the majority of the engineers on all the ferry-boats have been firemen; I receive [illegible] from my employers in Jersey City; the engineers in the employment of the Staten Island Ferry Company only receive [illegible] a month; I cannot account for the small wages paid to these engineers, but I am certain that I would not work for so small a sum; boiler-making is considered to be a trade in itself; an ordinary engineer or fireman is supposed to be able to exercise some judgment in connection with it.

TO A JUROR—MR. MARTIN, the Chief Engineer of the Fulton Ferry, is a skilled mechanic, and exercises his own discretion in repairing boilers; it does not necessarily follow that an engineer is any smarter than his fellows because he is the chief.

BOILER-MAKER'S EVIDENCE.

CHARLES H. BRINKERHOFF, being sworn, said: I reside at Paterson, N. J.; I made the boiler of the *Westfield* in 1862. Here the witness gave a lengthened scientific description of the construction and relative strength of the various constituent parts of the boiler. His evidence was similar to that which he has given before the Examining Committee in the United States Circuit Court. A portion of the exploded boiler was here brought into Court and examined by the witness for some time. He said it was made of second-class or charcoal iron. After giving a detailed account of the effect of expansion and contraction of steam, he said he was of the opinion that the break where the boiler exploded was not one of long standing, but a fresh one; this idea was justified by the indications surrounding it; he was of the opinion that, had it been an old break there would have been some sediment remaining there, and that sediment would not have been expelled by the explosion; the boiler would, he thought, have remained for [illegible] fifteen years, had fresh water been constantly used.

FIREMAN'S OPINION OF THE EXPLOSION.

ROBERT CROSSON was next examined, and said: I was on the *Westfield* at the time of the explosion; I was fireman on board; there were two of us, PATRICK FINEGAN, deceased, and myself; I immediately tried the water after the boat arrived in New-York; opened the doors and shoveled the coal on the fires; I then tried the water a second time; I was occupied in looking after the fires, &c., for about twenty-three minutes after we got to New-York; I didn't see the engineer all this time, as I didn't have any occasion to go to the engine-room; my partner and myself shut up the furnace doors in the neighborhood of twenty-four minutes after one; again I went down about twenty-seven minutes after one and opened the door; I heard the steam blowing off a few minutes afterward; I am certain that the Government valve was blowing off before the explosion; I can read the gauge, but I never make it my particular business to examine it; the ordinary pressure is from twenty to twenty-five pounds; I think I saw it at twenty-six on one occasion in stormy weather; I have never worked as an engineer.

To Coroner KEENAN—I think it is too much for me to say how soon I expect to be promoted. [Laughter.]

TO A JUROR—I didn't solicit the situation of fireman with the view of ultimately becoming an engineer; as near as I can come to it, the furnaces were all cut up tight about three minutes before the explosion; I always acted under the directions of the engineer, from whom I got my orders; it is not customary to take water for boiler purposes from the bay, though they took in salt water for a few days last year.

ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

HENRY ROBERTSON, the engineer, was next sworn, and testified as follows: I reside at Stapleton, Staten Island; I was engineer of the *Westfield* for fifteen years; I went on board on the day of the explosion at ten minutes to twelve o'clock, and found four cocks of water and twenty-one pounds of steam; we started at twenty-three pounds; the average during the trip was twenty-three; this was not so much steam as he was in the habit of carrying; didn't leave the engine-room during the trip, but sat near the door for a short time, as it was very warm; I left the engine-room on arriving at the slip in New-York, and went out to put on the hose; it was ten minutes past one when we arrived at the slip; was out attending to the hose about ten or fifteen minutes, looked in through the window and took a glance at the gauge, which was then rising to twenty-six pounds; I went into the fire-room; the fires were dead and the doors were open; on trying the water I found three cocks; then came up and walked down the gangway; on looking into the engine-room I saw the gauge had risen to near twenty-seven; said to the Captain, whom I at the same time saw on deck, "It's near time to start;" the next thing I heard was a hissing noise, which sounded very unusual; ran back to the engine-room, whence I perceived steam issuing; the volley of steam met me in the face and threw me back; the explosion followed instantly; I was struck by a fragment of the smoke-stack, but was not injured; I don't recollect to have ever received orders not to carry more than twenty-five pounds of steam; I ran the *Westfield* at one time with as high a pressure as thirty-five and thirty-seven pounds of steam; that was when the boiler was new and unworn; for the last four or five months I carried twenty-four and twenty-five pounds; twenty-six was the highest pressure I had on at any time recently; I burned at an average in the day eight or nine tons of hard coal and seven tons of soft; the certificate only allowed me twenty-five pounds, but Mr. BERRIMAN, the Inspector, had a Government valve put on and he set it at twenty-seven; I considered it a new thing and said, "How is it that the certificate only gives twenty-five and you set it twenty-seven?" the Inspector said it was all right at twenty-seven; that's about two years ago; before being appointed an engineer he was put to the test and examined by the Government Inspector; I was the first person to relieve the people in the hold; I slept on board the night previously, and turned into bed about half-past nine or ten o'clock.

On the motion of a juror (Mr. FOLEY) the investigation was then adjourned to Monday at 11 o'clock.

Conclusion of the Investigation by the Steam-Boat Inspectors—Important Testimony.

The investigation by the United States Steam-boat Inspectors into the cause of the explosion on board the steam-boat *Westfield* was concluded yesterday. The report will now be made up by the local Board, consisting of Messrs. HILL and BOOLE, and submitted to Supervisor Inspector ADDISON LOW, and by him be forwarded through the regular channels to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The testimony yesterday, particularly that of Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, was of a very interesting character. He accounted for the straining of the boiler to an extent sufficient to make the crack of eighteen inches, by asserting that it was insufficiently supported by saddles, and was under the impression that there was no saddle under the rear end of the boiler. After his testimony was in, the engineers of the boats were called, and they testified that there was a rear saddle which could only be removed with the aid of jack-screws when the boiler was repaired, and that it was never left out of place when the boiler was in use. This was the only point in Mr. SMITH's testimony which was at all contradicted. The evidence he gave was fully illustrated by drawings made from sketches taken during the three or four days that Mr. SMITH has been examining the work. The evidence of Mr. SEWELL, Chief Engineer in the Navy, was to the effect that the explosion was caused by differential expansion, which first started the bolts from the rear end of the boiler, and then, when the pressure of steam was applied, caused a rupture of the cylindrical portion.

The first witness was Mr. H. K. MOORE, of Boston, Superintendent of the American Steam Gauge Manufacturing Company, who was sworn and testified: The gauge of the *Westfield* was made at our factory and sold by our agent in John-street in 1867; I noticed in the reports this morning that the gauge was seventeen pounds, instead of one and seven-tenths pounds, as it should be; a new gauge-spring grows stiffer, so there is no fear of its erring on the wrong side in this kind of gauge; we are making these gauges now, and about eighty per cent. of the gauges we make are of this kind.

MR. WIARD MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

Mr. WIARD desired to state as an expert that he had noticed in the published testimony some criticisms upon the inspection of the *Westfield's* boiler by Mr. MATHEWS, which he considered to be unjust. These criticisms refer to the fact that the steam-gauge belonging to the boat was used and relied upon by the Inspectors, instead of applying a standard gauge from the Inspector's office. The standard gauge is adjusted and proved by a column of mercury, and Mr. MATHEWS seems to have been careful enough to have applied an equally practical test to the gauge on the *Westfield* before he relied upon it.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ERASTUS W. SMITH.

The evidence of Mr. ERASTUS W. SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Narragansett line of steamers, was as follows: I am an engineer, and reside in New-York; I have made several inspections of the *Westfield*; I found the furnace end of the boiler, with the steam chimney and flues, several feet aft of its natural position; the forward end thrown over on the starboard side of the boat, and found the second course of the round boiler entirely disconnected from the boiler; and I also found a triangular-shaped corner, about four feet long by one and a half feet wide, had been projected and detached from the upper end by the force of the blow with which the course had struck the deck-timbers; some of the rivet-holes in the edge of this piece were not at right angles with the face of the plate, which, if they had been distorted by the use of the drift-pins drawing the edges together, or enlarging the rivet-holes, may have weakened that edge of the plate at that point. The pieces of the broken end of the course showed that the plate had washed away and cracked on the inside surface of the course, so that not more than one-quarter of the original strength remained; where the plate was not washed, it was one-quarter of an inch thick; in one place of about eight inches the ends looked as if the crack had extended quite through the plate; at other places the ends showed a new break in the iron, not exceeding in thickness one-thirty-second part of an inch; at other places it showed new fractures of a thickness of about one-tenth of an inch; where the round shell rested, the cast-iron saddle also exhibits an old crack immediately under the edge of the lap, extending, as near as I can judge, full one-half way through the thickness of the plate; I am of the opinion that the decay and cracking of the plates at this point is one due to the strains in the plates produced in that particular point; the strain would probably be sufficient to cause some disturbance of the particles of iron on the inside surface, and just at this point where the seam was constructed; I saw marks in other parts of the boiler; the tougher and more ductile the iron, the longer the plate could withstand the continued strains without cracking; I saw on the round shell but one place showing the marks of the saddle supporting the boiler, and this place is very plain; in no other place can I find any marks, and, therefore, infer there has not recently been a saddle; at the back end of the boiler there has been a saddle; there are several square feet of these patches put on with bolts; the projecting bolts and nuts do not show the slightest trace of putty, which is usually placed in bolts and washers; if the saddle at the end of the shell was removed and not restored the load upon the saddle near the ruptured course has had a greatly increased weight.

The question now arises, who was to blame for the *Westfield*? Was it the Inspector who gave the certificate after putting upon the boiler the amount of cold-water pressure as required by the law? Cold-water pressure does not test the forces of expansion and contraction when the interior of the boiler is heated with fire, water and steam. The interior cracks, which, I think, were the starting points of the explosion, were in that part of the shell not accessible in this case for interior examination. If the crack extended in any one part entirely through the plate, it would then have shown a visible leak from the outside, otherwise the appearance of the exterior shell would not indicate a weakness; a pressure of cold water of fifty per cent. over the amount of steam to be allowed might possibly have ruptured the cracked course in the shell of the boiler; a margin of only twenty-five per cent. will not, in my opinion, always cover the deterioration that may occur in a year from interior examination of boilers under my care. I have frequently, before the end of the year, thought it prudent to reduce the pressure of steam below the amount allowed by the inspection certificate; if a part of the support of the round shell of boiler was removed and not restored somebody is to blame; the iron in the shell is, I think, good quality; the fire surface of the boiler does not show any indication of low water; it is possible the steam pressure may have exceeded the amount allowed by the Inspector's certificate, if the steam had lifted the safety-valve, which is supposed to have been set to conform to the Inspector's certificate, because if steam was making rapidly it could not find vent at the safety-valve only by a surplus of pressure sufficient to force the issue of the overplus through the valve opening, and this may have caused a few pounds of excess; steam has been known from such causes to rise when blowing off to an extent of ten pounds above the pressure sufficient to lift the valve off its seat.

EVIDENCE OF CHIEF ENGINEER SEWELL.

Mr. GEORGE W. SEWELL, Chief Engineer of the Navy, was next sworn. He said: I visited the *Westfield* eight days after the catastrophe, and made an examination of the various portions of the boiler, with a view, if possible, to determine the cause of its destruction. I was accompanied by draftsmen, and I made, with their aid sketches; the examination of the main part of the boiler which attracted my attention was that one of the largest plates of iron was of very inferior quality for a distance of forty-one feet; this iron had not been welded thoroughly, and in some places the slag was visible between the layers of metal; I next examined that portion of the boiler that had been blown fifty feet and jammed tight up in the edges of the vessel and the deck; this portion contained some six or eight feet of the shell and the back head of the boiler; upon viewing the outside of this back-head, I saw what I consider the primary cause of the blow up; this back head-sheet is bulged out some ten and one-half inches, and this feature proves incontrovertibly that the stay-bolts drew out of the back connection, thereby throwing the entire strain of sustaining the back boiler head upon the section of metal in the shell of the boiler, minus that occupied by the rivets; this section of metal equals 62.5 inches and assuming the steam pressure to have been twenty-seven pounds, would put a total pressure on the back head of the boiler of [illegible] pounds, or a pressure per square inch of section of metal, to sunder the boiler at right angles to its length, of 4,800 or 5,000 pounds; this was too much for the poor quality of the iron, and it gave way, with the result so well known; first-class boiler plate ought to successfully withstand a working pressure of two or three times that amount, its ultimate or breaking strain being about 62,000 pounds; the tests made of the iron by the Board, consisting of Messrs. FLETCHER, VANDERBILT and COPELAND, show the iron to have been of the most worthless character, being pulled asunder by a strain of 37,374 pounds; there is an element of weakness in boilers that testing the iron, as reported by the above-mentioned Board, could not discover. It is in the making of the boiler, in punching the holes with a punch worn tapering and the constant use of that damnable steel drift-pin; by the use of these tools the iron around the rivet-holes is sure to be more or less strained, and no test that has ever been made, so far as I know, would discover the extent of the damage to the iron from this cause; therefore I do not consider that 37,374 pounds, the minimum strength of the iron as reported by the Board mentioned, indicates the true figure as to the true weakness of the iron; owing to the corrosion that had taken place since the blow-up, I failed to satisfy myself of the exact extent of crack; the rupture in the shell no doubt, started in that defective sheet, on the upper port side, assuming the boiler to occupy the bow of the boat; this is evident from the fact that the back end of the boiler was stowed to starboard, and was not raised from its bed; the greatest force of the escaping steam was upward and in line of the keel, as evidenced by the great destruction of the upper works of the boat and the opposite directions in which the main portions of the boiler were thrown, one being down into the bow of the vessel and one toward the stern by the engines; below the hydrostatic test, when supplied with the pump, the pressure being carried twenty-five per cent. beyond the working pressure to be allowed, is highly injurious to a boiler, and in my opinion has, in more than one instance, laid the seeds of future rupture with a less steam pressure; the hydrostatic test, as applied to steam boilers in accordance with the law, is no evidence of the strength of the boiler, and affords to passengers not the slightest guarantee for their safety; the manufacturer of the iron should be held responsible should he use imperfect iron, or treat the iron unfairly and injuriously while fabricating the same into steam boilers, and he should be held responsible for the proper staying and bracing of boiler; screw stay-bolts, like those used in the back connection of the *Westfield*, should be forbidden; had the ordinary socket-bolt been used instead, the calamity would have been avoided. In regard to the practical operation of steam-boilers, the first great prerequisite to insure safety to the traveling public is to employ intelligent, competent engineers, and pay and treat them accordingly. The man in charge of the *Westfield* admitted that he had a pressure of twenty-seven pounds just before the burst, and if he could exceed the lawful pressure by two pounds per square inch, it is fair to suppose that he would not scruple to carry five or ten pounds more if he felt disposed. The steam-gauge of the *Westfield* is of the clock face or spring gauge variety, and it is a rarity to find such a gauge correct; they are dangerous dependence, and I had one of them attached to the donkey boiler of the United States steam-frigate *Powhatan*, calculated for working pressure, and had it not been for the safety-valve indicating about the true condition of things, the boiler would have been demolished; I have no confidence in any steam-gauge other than the mercurial column or a properly constructed mercurial gauge; too much faith has been put upon the hydrostatic test, which in itself is an indication of the fitness of a boiler for steaming purposes is unworthy of confidence; I think there should be issued, for the guidance of all steam-boiler inspectors, a circular containing every minutia for their guidance, which they should be required to sign for each inspection; this should be filed in the office of the supervising inspector; I consider the cause of this explosion to be the carelessness of man rather than the providence of God.

This concluded the investigation, with the exception of some questions to the engineer relative to the saddles on the boilers, the answers to which are noted down. The report will probably not be sent to Washington before the middle of next week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, no business was transacted. At Long Branch, the "Helmbold" property was offered, as per announcement by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., on Thursday last. The property was put up in one lot, but failed to sell, as no one made a bid on it. At Ingleside, Long Island, the balance of the Wood Farm was sold by Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER at satisfactory prices. The attendance was large, and the bidding prompt and spirited. Grafulla's Band was in attendance, and a splendid collation was given. The following is a list of the sales made:

3 144-1000 acres, W. E. Sheldon	$1,084 62
7 174-1000 acres, W. E. Sheldon	2,403 20
2 984-1000 acres, C. J. Walker	885 [illegible]
5 838-1000 acres, L. F. Pratt	1,517 [illegible]
21 381-1000 acres, L. F. Pratt	7,910 97
2 574-1000 acres, Miss Brown	1,018 [illegible]
2 44-1000 acres, Wm. Geger	806 [illegible]
9 [illegible]-1000 acres, S. J. Sharpley	2,880 [illegible]
4 12-1000 acres, S. J. Sharpley	723 24
22 [illegible]-1000 acres, S. J. Sharpley	4,501 [illegible]
2 964-1000 acres, G. B. Lewis	746 [illegible]
2 180-1000 acres, B. F. Stone	763 [illegible]
2 180-1000 acres, Wm. Lockhow	542 [illegible]
3 975-1000 acres, J. Hendrickson	1,874 [illegible]
Total	$25,523 [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 713 Broadway, offers for lease the corner store and basement No. 76 6th-av.; $1,200 per annum; no liquor.

Also, basement store, rear room and hall-way at No. 48 Hudson-st.; $400 per annum. Also rooms and bedrooms, $5 to $15; also, work-shop, $5.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN Harlem, all the improvements, for sale low; sixteen feet front; three stories; high stoop. BEEKMAN & BROTHER, Grocers, No. 242 2d-av., corner 20th-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN PROSPECT-PLACE.—On the hill, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, two fine brown-stone front houses, with all improvements; lots 130 feet deep; easy terms and low price. Inquire of GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 1 Park-place, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT PRIVATE SALE ON HUDSON, above Poughkeepsie, magnificent large country seat, fine house, barns, groves, lawns, meadows, drives, splendid woods, mountain and river views unsurpassed. Terms low and easy. Address Box No. 297, Saratoga Springs.

AT YONKERS—FOR SALE CHEAP, $6,500, French-roof house, thirteen rooms, gas, &c.; lots 50x100; fine river view; Ravine-av., five minutes' walk below upper depot. Inquire of GEORGE C. FURMAN, on the premises, or at No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO PARTIES WITH MODERATE FIXED INCOMES.—A new city villa for sale at Poughkeepsie, with every modern convenience, handsomely furnished, for $13,250. Address Box No. 755 Post-office, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE AT LONG BRANCH—A large cottage on the bluff, fully furnished, in the best neighborhood, with stable; about four acres; possession at end of present season. Address Box No. 271 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL

Long Island,

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroad with Myrtle and Fulton avs. It has an elegant grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elevated buildings, ornamental trees, and Macadamized sidewalks; thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 200 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean of Rockaway, and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD-ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 10 cents; yearly commutation, $50. Property at this point purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or R. R. HAZARD, JR., Real Estate Broker, No. 110 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. This perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house (filled), granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $30,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

OFFICE OF HOLMES BROTHERS, Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, No. 46 East 23d-st.

We are now making up our Fall list of houses to let, and should be glad to communicate with parties who wish tenants of responsibility and respectability. No charge unless a good tenant is furnished.

HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, 155th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the Grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HARLEM.—TO LET, A STORE, 25 BY 85, with large plate-glass windows, on a fine corner and fine location; immediate possession. Also one adjoining, same size as the corner. S. B. KENYON, No. 2,283 3d-av., corner 124th-st.

LARGE STORE, NO. 127 6TH-ST. NEAR Broadway, with large show window; terms satisfactory. Apply to CHENEY & DIXON, No. 195 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 6.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY.

The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 3½ P. M. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBRIDGE property at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, New-York. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Aug. 24, 1871, at 12 o'clock, two plots of ground at Williamsbridge, (Olinville, Westchester,) containing about sixteen City lots, situated on the Old Boston-road and Elliott-av., near the Harlem Railroad station and the River Bronx. On the premises are a fine large dwelling-house, store, and stable; a fine garden of fruit-trees, grapes, shrubbery, &c. See maps at auction-room.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. [illegible], at 1 o'clock P. M., at Stelton, formerly Piscataway, on line of New-Jersey Railroad, one and a half miles north from New-York City. Fifty-seven very valuable villa plots, within five minutes' walk from the depot, where there are thirteen trains stopping daily; 12¼ and 1 P. M. trains, from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. stop at this station. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, it surpasses any place between New-York and New-Brunswick. JAS. D. STELLE, owner; A. PROVOST, auctioneer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BRUNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, Peter Bruner, at his counting-room, No. 77 King-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30 day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of April, 1871.

PETER BRUNER,
KATE BRUNER,
FREDERICK BOHDE,
J. B. FLANAGAN,
Executors.

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PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., AUG. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made, in a satisfactory manner.

The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the places of residence of the signers, and the proper date.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO., STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Mr. WM. W. AUDENRIED has this day been admitted a member of our firm.

E. V. MAITLAND & CO.

AUG. 4, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.

THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO., NO. 141 BROADWAY, JULY 27, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on 1st August, 1871.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL ... $200,000
SURPLUS ... 150,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Aug. 15 to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BATOPILAS SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIdend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company is payable on and after Sept. 1, at the office of the Company.

The transfer-books will close on Tuesday the 15th inst., and reopen Sept. 1.

W. N. GODDARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY. (Chartered by the Government of the United States.) DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000. No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of every month, payable in January and July.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upward withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as registered bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly private and confidential.

Deposits payable on demand, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $6,510,236 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS', CHAMBERmaid and laundress', or fine washing situation, by a very respectable young woman; country and City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG North of Ireland woman as competent cook; best City references; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 206 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or nurse and chamber-maid. Call at 235 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER, SINGLE man, German, a situation as coachman and gardener; excellent farmer; understands the care of horses; good driver; took charge of a gentleman's place two years. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business; has no objection to go in the country; City reference. Call or address J. HORNE, 1,380 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.

Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

WANTED—IN CLOTH HOUSE, A BOY 15 TO 18 years of age, who resides with his parents, and can give good references. Address in handwriting of applicant Post-office Box No. 1,845, New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman; must be familiar with merchant tailors' goods. Apply to WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 51 Walker-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF an infant six weeks old; City reference required. Apply at No. 254 4th-av., Aug. 14, between 5 and 8½ P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—FRANCIS J. FREEL, as guardian, &c., of JAMES J. GRAY, an infant, against HENRIETTA PAYNE, Helen M. Morgan, Richard B. Westbrook, Sereno N. Smith, William H. Hazzard, William Cogshill, Julia Peck.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-House, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby-street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, July 6, 1871.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-street, Brooklyn.

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FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination.

LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS HALF price. This day great bargains. Park Hats, Turbans, Elegant Hats. Sailor Hats, $1. Feathers and Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS' English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 11 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 60 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 875 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 8.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 249 West 22d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE. For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY, FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J. Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES at Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 29TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 40th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. de Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1850. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular.

S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 13.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

PROF. AND MRS. C. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies in Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 53 Washington-st.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

MISS E. A. RAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BUCKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. H. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 111 East 39th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISÉE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 56 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.

Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Gramercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST.

The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 15.

For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., Principal. BROOKLYN, N. Y.

EDUCATIONAL.

Parents wishing to place a daughter of 12 or 14 to reside in a small Christian family of culture and refinement for the purpose of conscientious care and true education, may learn of such an opportunity in one of the most pleasant homes within one hour's ride of this City, where the mother would gladly associate an acceptable miss with her own daughter, whom she desires to guide and instruct herself; best of references. Address Mrs. WILSON, office of the *Evangelist*.

MISS WHITCOMB'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 12. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J. Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL.

For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 21. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York. No. [illegible] COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy, scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Kindergarten and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS FOR LADIES. Reopen Sept. 11. Object: The physical, mental and moral education of children, also to furnish special advantages to those desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., No. 44 [illegible]

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 149 West 45th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

$150 A YEAR FOR BOARD AND tuition at Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector. Send for a circular.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 24. Apply early for catalogues as a means to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE—Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FROM GENEVA, SWITZERland, who is mistress of the French and German languages, and who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires to make an engagement as instructress, either with a private family or seminary. Address J. E., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS WANTED TO SUPPLY VAcancies in *Public Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries* in the different States. Send for *Mutual Plan*. Address "American Educational Union," No. 737 Broadway, New-York. *Schools supplied with Teachers. Pupils directed.*

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires an engagement to teach English branches, higher mathematics, Latin and French, in an institution, or as governess; unexceptionable references. Address MARSHALL FINLEY, Canandaigua, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H Post-office, New-York.

A GERMAN LADY, WHO HAS FOR MANY years resided in Paris, wishes to obtain a situation as governess; is a thorough teacher of the English branches, music, and Italian to beginners. Address L. M., Tremont Post-office.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next season is now brisk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MYER FINN, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—The said bankrupt having applied to this Court for leave to discontinue said matter and withdraw the petition and schedule therein from the files of this Court, upon the ground that all of the indebtedness of said bankrupt has been settled. By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupt and other persons in interest to appear on the 23d day of August, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at Chambers of said District Court, before Edgar Ketchum, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 82 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, and show cause why the said application for discontinuance and withdrawal should not be granted.—Dated Aug. 11, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT A. FISHER, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert A. Fisher, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, on the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MY BAKERY, WITH ALL THE stock, tools and fixtures, situated on Main-st., Thompsonville, Conn., now doing a splendid business. No competition nearer than Hartford or Springfield. Satisfactory reasons given for sellin .

JOHN COLLINS.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $10,000 to take one-third interest in a mineral property in New-Jersey, pronounced by a geologist to be one of the best properties of the kind in the United States. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 274 Paterson Post-office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, Protestant Episcopal, Association Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av.; Rev. U. SCOTT, D. D., Rector.—Divine services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats all free. Strangers cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THE congregation will worship on SUNDAY MORNING, in Grace Church, and in the EVENING in the Chapel on East 14th-st. Sermon by Rev. W. T. BOOTH. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts., Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor. Rev. R. M. STRATTON will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. GEO. W. COLLARD at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—There will be preaching in this Church on SABBATH, Aug. 13, by Rev. JAMES HARPER, D. D. Exercises will commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers and members of other churches now closed are cordially invited.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City.—Preaching each SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Geo. L. FULLER, of New-Brunswick, N. J., and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN M. HANNA. Seats free and comfortable, and a cordial welcome extended to all who may come.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH of St. John Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will be open for Divine services and sermon every SUNDAY MORNING during August, at 10½ o'clock. SUNDAY, Aug. 13, the holy communion will be administered.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services, 1871. Holy Communion every SUNDAY at 7 o'clock A. M. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening prayer, 5 o'clock P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services, Sunday school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Rev. S. K. ALLEN, of New-Jersey, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; ladies' Bible-class at 2½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

REV. JOHN MILES, LATE OF THE Albany Bethel, recently returned from Europe, will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M., at the New-York Port Society's Mission Room, on the corner of Water and Dover sts. Subject—*The True Friend.*

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street M. E. Church, Williamsburg, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Bible.* EVENING, the ninth of a series of sermons for young men. Topic—*Disappointed Young Men.* Seats free.

ARE THE DEAD CONSCIOUS?—THE Pastor of Mount Zion will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., showing from reason and Scripture that there is no future state of existence, but by the resurrection of the body. Seats free.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—REV. J. HYATT SMITH, Rev. A. D. VAIL, and other prominent speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School, No. 120 West 24th-st. SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M. Also preaching by J. HYATT SMITH at 7¾ in the EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st. near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services every SUNDAY during August and September at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings in this Church are free.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor—Divine service in this church SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. JAS. L. AMERMAN, of Bergen, is expected to supply the pulpit.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Rev. J. L. M. CURRY, D. D., of Richmond Va., will preach on next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. JOHN LOVE, JR., PASTOR OF the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker, corner Morton-st., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. E. S. CLEGHORN WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Seats all free.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. L. S. WEED will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Mode of Christ Baptism.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. Rev. RUSSEL WESCOTT, of the [illegible] Church, will preach. Sunday school at 9 o'clock.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—This Church will be opened through the month of August for Divine worship at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. [illegible] will occupy the pulpit.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY, in the Chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ o'clock in MORNING, and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Preaching by Rev. [illegible], of Cincinnati.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Public worship SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 8 o'clock. The pulpit will be occupied by Rev. WM. BANNARD, D. D.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Church, Calisthenic Hall, No. [illegible] East 15th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Christian Reformation of the City.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH during the Summer by the Pastor, Rev. S. D. MATHEWS at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Seats provided for all.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, 13th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Young peoples' prayer-meeting on SUNDAY, at 6 P. M. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.—Divine service and sermon on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. EDWARD HAWES, of Philadelphia, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. G. W. HEACOCK, D. D., OF Buffalo, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., during the month of August. Services at 10½ A. M.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner of 38th-st.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Bishop SOUTHGATE will preach in the morning.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching by Rev. S. D. BROWN, Presiding Elder, at 10 A. M. The evening services will be omitted during August.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 55th-st. and 4th-av.—Preaching on LORD'S DAY, by Rev. J. BRADFORD CLEAVES, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

SERVICE OF SONG.—ASSOCIATION Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Address by JOHN DOUGALL, Esq.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 5th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 25, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book [illegible], page 56-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises described in said deed, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville and the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and executed and delivered to the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, as trustees, [illegible] and bearing interest at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-fourth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-fourth of said bonds have requested the undersigned to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 18th day of September, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store, 400 boxes fresh Palermo lemons, landing.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16. Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19. China, Wednesday, Aug. 23. Abyssinia, Saturday, Aug. 26. Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30. Calabria, Saturday, Sept. 2. Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6. Batavia, Saturday, Sept. 9. Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13. Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 16.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage. [illegible]

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers. [illegible]

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE...DAURE...Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE...ROUSSAN...Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT...LEMARIE...Saturday, Sept. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin...$140 | Second Cabin...$85

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

5,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC...Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC...Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC...Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC...Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, Aug. 12, 3 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE. Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency. [illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS. "EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia...Sat. Aug. 12 Assyria...Wed. Aug. 16
Australia...Sat. Aug. 19 Alexandria...Wed. Aug. 23
Britannia...Sat. Aug. 26 Iowa...Wed. Aug. 30
Europa...Sat. Sept. 2 Ismailia...Wed. Sept. 6

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN), CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH...Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...Sept. 6, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, THOMSON, Saturday, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGG, Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $30 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER...Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P. CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARD...Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS...Aug. 31

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana. CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken...Wednesday, Aug. 16. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23. CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, Sept. 5. CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA. THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE. CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 26 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.—Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Walker, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave Pier 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Aug. 11—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 11.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 11 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

H. G. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. **BANKERS,** A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co., 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, NO. 48 WALL-ST.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

Issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies and South America. Also Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, Cable Transfers. Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH. McKINLAY. } Agents.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA LAND GRANT R. R. 8 PER CENT. BONDS.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY DO. NEWARK AND ORANGE, GUARANTEED BY N. J. R. R. & T. COMPANY. Also, 200,000 NEW-YORK STATE CITY AND TOWN BONDS, 7 PER CENT.

For sale by **O. E. WOOD,** No. 23 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS or, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan	$5,481,662 00
Total value	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876 ... $500,000 00

To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.

2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for ... $60,000 00

To meet this the Trustees of the Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $27,673 34.

In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $3,000.

3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for ... $500,000 00

To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $60,243 31.

In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.

4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to ... 1,540,000 00

Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn ... $1,300,000

There is cash on hand ... 225,000 — 1,325,000 00

Leaving the actual floating debt, say ... 215,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor, AMOS W. SNOW, NELSON W. ALDRICH, STEPHEN WATERMAN, WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. BANKERS, No. 18 Wall-st.,

EXECUTE ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD; ALLOW FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING AND BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.

Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.

For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.

The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1871.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE stock of this Company will be closed from SATURDAY, August 5, 1871, to MONDAY, August 14, 1871. ASHBEL GREEN, President.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in Gold. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people to support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 10¼, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds MOBILE & MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Indorsed by State of Alabama.

PRINCIPALL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

After a careful examination, we confidently recommend these bonds, because—

1. They are a first mortgage upon a road already completed and in successful operation, with net earnings, well established for several years, as MUCH MORE THAN ENOUGH TO PAY THE INTEREST on all the bonds authorized to be issued.

2. The proceeds of these bonds will complete an extension of fifteen miles of heavy work from Tensas into the City of Mobile, DISPENSING WITH THE PRESENT STEAM-BOAT SERVICE, CURTAILING EXPENSE AND INCREASING EFFICIENCY OF THE ROAD.

3. The road is 183 miles long. Entire mortgage, $2,500,000, or a little over $13,000 PER MILE; COST OF ROAD OVER $30,000 PER MILE.

4. It connects MOBILE and MONTGOMERY, and is a link in the route from NEW-ORLEANS to NEW-YORK, and also between the GULF and LOUISVILLE, by the insured completion of the road from MONTGOMERY north to DECATUR, being built by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, who thus display their estimate of the value of the route.

5. They are indorsed and guaranteed by the STATE OF ALABAMA, the value of whose indorsement has been recently tested and fully established.

6. Some of the most careful investors in ENGLAND and this country, after investigation, have bought these bonds for permanent investment, so that now only about $150,000 are on the market, which are for sale at present at 85 and ACCRUED INTEREST, by

SOUTTER & CO., NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

MAYSVILLE & LEXINGTON RR.

FIRST MORTGAGE 20-YEAR

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin, in 1890, at Bank of America, New-York.

Only Ten Thousand Dollars per mile.

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE COST.

COUPONS PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.

We offer the balance of this loan (only $300,000) at 90 and accrued interest, and have NO HESITATION in recommending the bonds as good BEYOND QUESTION.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., NO. 19 NASSAU-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000 JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS, INTEREST AT THE RATE OF **EIGHT PER CENT.**

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.

TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375,000

Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over... $16,000,000

Price 90 and accrued interest.

Further information furnished on application to **W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,** NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

New-York and Boston Railroad Company, First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds; also, New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible] years old, 16 inches high, one of the handsomest and most docile ever imported; fully warranted sound and kind, free from all vice; can be used by a child six years old. Apply at No. 151 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle; [illegible] sound; good for saddle, gig or pony phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & SEAMAN'S, No. 105 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF GRAY horses, sound and kind, 6 and 7 years old, 15.3½ hands high, with a large truck; good as new; sold together or separate. Apply at No. 47 [illegible]

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a fine roadster, top and road wagon, harness, blanket, whip, &c. Can be seen at livery stables No. [illegible] Jersey City.

BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, 15½ hands high; very stylish; been used by a lady; also, dog-cart and double harness, cheap. Apply at No. 25 West 29th-st.

AN EXCELLENT LOT ON MICHIGAN-av., Chicago, Ill., to exchange for a single horse or a pair of horses and carriage. Address No. 139 East 28th-st., or call after 6 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 317 WEST 35TH-ST.—TO LET— Furnished rooms, en suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping; bedrooms, with or without board, at low prices; reference.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—LARGE ROOMS and superior board for families and gentlemen; references required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LAKE MOHONK, (PALTZ POINT.)

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York. ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J., is now opened for Summer boarders. C. W. SCUTTS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. T. FROST, A. M.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY ... $45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY ... 892,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE BONDS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President. JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE

GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.

No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1871.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT, SAMUEL M. BECKLEY, ADRAIN ISELIN, ALEXR. M. AGNEW, EDW. BURCKHARDT, R. L. SCHIEFFELIN, JAMES W. BEEKMAN, WM. H. GEBHARD, WM. BLOODGOOD, ROBT. STUYVESANT, WM. F. CARY, JR., JOHN D. BREZ, GEORGE A. ROBBINS, FRALEY C. NIEBUHR, DAVID JONES, JOHN R. SMITH, J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER, BENJ. T. KISSAM, EDWARD COOPER, RICH. M. HARISON, WM. D. WADDINGTON, E. H. AMMIDOWN, MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, JOHN A. STEWART, JOSIAH H. BURTON, ALEXR. N. GUNN, JAQUES GUEDIN, WILLIAM MERTENS, HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and FRED'K SCHUCHARDT, Vice-President. J. R. SMITH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

THE AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 211 4th-av., furnishes competent piano and vocal teachers for seminaries; also, good singers and organists. For particulars apply to HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.

DRY GOODS.

S. A. GOLDSTEIN, Importer and Jobber of HOSIERY, DRY GOODS AND GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, No. 212 Sansome-st., San Francisco. No. 61 Reade-st., New-York.

I. GOLDSTEIN & SON.—The above copartnership is this day dissolved, NOT by mutual consent, as no consultation was held, and in proof of which my name is not affixed to the published notice of dissolution. The business will be continued by the undersigned, at the same stand, where he hopes for a continuation of favors, &c.

All parties indebted to the said firm are notified to pay none but the undersigned, and no agent representing said firm, as they will be responsible for the same to S. A. GOLDSTEIN, No. 212 Sansome-st. JULY 5, 1871.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

The manager respectfully announces THE REOPENING OF THIS THEATRE for the regular Fall and Winter Season, ON MONDAY NEXT, AUG. 14, commencing with the brilliant young artist, LOTTA, who will appear in her dual character of LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS, in Mr. Jno. Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop." SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL COMPANY. Box-Sheet open on MONDAY, Aug. 7, and during the week, at the Theatre, or at the Branch Ticket office, at C. H. Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway, where seats may be secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. ANNUAL BENEFIT OF J. A. ZIMMERMAN. TWO PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

The distinguished actor, EDWIN ADAMS, as CLAUDE MELNOTTE, in the LADY OF LYONS, at the Matinee, and in the evening, ROVER, in WILD OATS, supported by a great cast of volunteers. EMMA HOWSON, in a beautiful ballad, and LITTLE VIC, in the WIDOW'S STRATEGY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. SATURDAY, AUG. 12, LAST APPEARANCES of the popular young comedian JOHNNY ALLEN, AND LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON. MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. SCHNEIDER. In preparation HUMPTY DUMPTY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 2, T. W. Robertson's superior comedy, in three acts of DAVID GARRICK, WITH THE BURLESQUE OF "ALADDIN." THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AT 8, the romantic Scotch Drama, entitled WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND, AND BURLESQUE OF "ALADDIN."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Casino, (near the Mall,) in Central Park, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott. By order of the President. CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 2, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 31st-st., Astoria, and 130th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 130th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45; landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steamboat landing at Albany at 8 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—The large Sound steamer NELLY WHITE leaves EVERY SUNDAY, Peck-slip, E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Christopher-st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9:15, and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. RETURNING, leaves ROCKAWAY at 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. By this boat on noon-trip down passengers have over an hour at the Beach for BATHING, &c. A large, comfortable boat. Fine music and good refreshments.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE. Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st., at 9:30, 12:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 12:30 and 3:30; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE. Steamer NAUSHON leaves 6th-st., at 9:30, 11:30 and 2:30; Peck-slip at 9:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th...9:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th...2:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th...3:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th...3:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th...6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th...3:30 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...3:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th...1:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th...7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th...8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th...2:30 P. M.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE—Landing at College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) SUNDAY, Aug. 13, at 8:30 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 2:30; Glen Cove, 3:15 P. M. Townsend's Grove, at Glenwood, free of charge.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point, Iona Island and Yonkers. The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30, and 34th-st., North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the excursion, $1. Williams' celebrated brass and cotillion band will accompany the excursion.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION FOR GLEN COVE, New-Rochelle, City Island and College Point.—The swift and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves Peck-slip every SUNDAY MORNING at 8:30 o'clock, rain or shine, stopping at 8th and 37th sts. each way. Returning, leaves Glen Cove at 3, and New-Rochelle at 3:30 P. M., arriving at the City at 6 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE leaves daily, foot of Franklin-st., North River, at 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30; pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40. SUNDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, same landings, Christopher-st., 2:30; Franklin-st., 2:35; Pier No. 4, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 15; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 5 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $8.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, as due, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c; excursion tickets, $1 25.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leaves Rondout 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:20; Milton, 6:40; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden. Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 48 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 27th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:25 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

SCOTLAND, GLASGOW.—COTE'S Hanover Hotel is replete with every home comfort and accommodation for families and gentlemen; moderate fixed tariff, including servants, or by the week at reduced rates; ladies' coffee-room, private parlors, baths, billiards, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. LAST NIGHTS OF THE [illegible] ELFIN. THIS GREAT SUCCESS MUST BE WITHDRAWN in consequence of the engagement of the world-famed Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, Who will make her first appearance at this theatre ON MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 14, supported by her new company, Comprising the following most complete and powerful combination of artists: Misses [illegible] CARLOTTA ZERBINI, TILLY EARL, LOTTA MIRA, KATE EGERTON, KATE [illegible], NELLIE BELLEW, (their first appearance in the United States,) Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, WILLIE EDOUIN, H. MONTGOMERY, JOHN EDOUIN, and MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Musical Director; with a competent chorus and full corps de ballet.

The company will appear in a new edition of the domestic tale of BLUE-BEARD, produced with new scenery, costumes, and appointments.

THOUGHTS FOR THE GENEROUS.

The City of New-York, among her many deserving and noble charities, has an institution known as the UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE DESTITUTE AND ORPHAN CHILDREN OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. Situate upon the new 11th-av., between 150th and 151st sts., stands a brick building of rather modest appearance, which affords at present inconvenient accommodations for nearly 300 little occupants, with their instructors.

These little ones are the children of heroes who sacrificed their lives in defence of our country. Aside from the common claim which suffering and destitution is pardoned for advancing, they are entitled to a consideration which we pledged in our hour of need, and which will cost us but little to fulfill.

But one year ago the building was enlarged to accommodate the family of 200. Today nearly 100 more are within its walls, and more land, new extensions to be built, and more workshops for teaching useful trades, are essential to its sphere of usefulness.

Thus far the lady managers, wives of some of our most esteemed fellow-citizens, have succeeded in supporting the Home and school in a highly creditable manner; but, as applicants equally deserving of their care are now daily reluctantly turned from the doors of the Home through inability to accommodate them, a plan has been decided upon to interest the general public, with the hope of deriving assistance to meet present and future wants.

With the kind letters of approval already received, the promoters of the Festival feel sanguine that the undertaking will not only prove a pecuniary success, but that, as a testimonial benefit from the public, it will enlist a wide-spread interest, and be one of the most enjoyable series of entertainments ever given in this country.

BENJAMIN W. HITCHCOCK, GENERAL MANAGER, No. 29 Beekman-st., New-York.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME OF THE GRAND MILITARY FESTIVAL AND FETE CHAMPETRE.

The Festival will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871, at 10 A. M., at the celebrated Fashion Course, in West Flushing, Long Island, and will continue (Sundays excepted) for two weeks. About Sept. 1 a complete programme, with order of exercises and appointments for each day, will be advertised and distributed in circulars. For the present the management can only announce the following general outlines:

GRAND MILITARY DISPLAYS, WHICH WILL BE OF A HIGHLY INTERESTING CHARACTER.

PRIZE-SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

For the Championship of America, and premiums ranging $500 and $100—distance 150 yards. All the best shots in military organizations particularly invited. Let each company be represented. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Contestants to fire in the order that the tickets were bought, each being numbered.

TROTTING MATCHES.

Under the direction of the ablest turfmen in this country. A special circular will soon be issued to those who send their address.

BASE-BALL MATCHES.

For the Championship of America, Belts and Gold Medals, valued at $100 each. Clubs are invited to confer with the General Manager at once.

SPORTS OF THE CARNIVAL,

as displayed by fifty fantastical Knights, full of fun and frolic for the occasion.

FOOT-RACE—Professionals.

For championship belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

MASS FOOT-RACE—Amateurs.

No professional runners allowed in this race. Open to all others. First Premium, Amateur's Belt and $100; Second, $75; Third, $50; fourth, $25. Entrance fee and five admission cards, $5.

LADIES' EQUESTRIAN RACE.

First Premium, $100 and Gold Medal; Second, $50 and Gold Medal; Third and Fourth, each $25 and silver Medal. Apply at Manager's office.

RIDING FOR DIAMOND RING.

Ring to be suspended over the track, in front of the judge's stand—value, $200. Entrance fee and two season tickets, $20.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS

will be made many times daily by an experienced aeronaut.

WALKING MATCHES,

for the championship belt and $200. Walkists should apply at once to General Manager.

BILLIARD MATCHES,

for the championship, golden cue, and $100. Application to General Manager.

PRIZE DANCING,

for championship belt and $100. Apply.

SKATING MATCH,

on parlor skates. Belt and $100. Apply.

DRUMMING MATCH,

for championship and $100. Apply.

TIGHT ROPE WALKING.

Champion belt and $100. Apply.

YACHT RACE.

First time on land. Will be a great sensation and novelty.

SLOW RACE.

A novelty in this section. The slowest horse to win $100. Open to all. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10. Who has the slowest horse?

VELOCIPEDE RACE.

For Champion Belt and $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

INDUSTRIAL RACES—TROTTING.

These one-mile races must be driven by the owners or employes engaged in their business. Horses to be those usually employed in such business. Entrance fee in each case, with three season tickets, $30.

FARMERS' TWO-HORSE BOLSTER WAGON-TROT.

First Prize—New bolster wagon, $200. Second Prize—New harness, $50.

EXPRESSMEN'S RACE—TROT.

To light express wagon, first premium, new wagon, $200. To light express wagon, second premium, harness, $50.

BUTCHERS' RACE—TROT.

To butcher's cart, first premium, new cart, $150. To butcher's cart, second premium, harness, $50.

CARTMEN'S TWO-HORSE TRUCK RACE—TROT.

First Premium—New truck, $200. Second Premium—Harness, $100.

GROCERS' RACE—TROT.

First Premium—New wagon, $250. Second Premium—Harness, $50.

BAKERS' RACE—TROT.

First premium, new wagon, $200. Second premium, harness, $50.

MULE RACE.

Under the saddle—one mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

DONKEY RACE.

Under the saddle—one mile, $100. Entrance fee and season ticket, $10.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS

Will undoubtedly be added, and no pains spared to heighten the enjoyment. Ample preparations will be made for

DANCING THROUGHOUT THE DAY,

Enlivened by the MUSIC FROM QUADRILLE AND BRASS BANDS.

With most excellent REFRESHMENTS AT THE CLUB-HOUSE, and LUNCHES AT REFRESHMENT STANDS.

Admission, $1. Season ticket, (twelve admissions,) $10.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M. Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M. Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M. Special Chicago express, two trains, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M. Northern and Western express.
3:40 P. M. Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M. Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M. First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M. Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 8 P. M.
11:00 P. M. Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M. Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M. Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M. 12:00, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M. Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:30 P. M. Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 8:00, and 10:00 A. M. 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:15, 6:10, and 11:30 P. M. Yonkers trains.

Sunday Way Trains.—9:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries:

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:00 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 3:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:00 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:00 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
5:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

A SURE CURE FOR INGROWING NAILS.—By inclosing fifty cents the remedy will be sent by mail; money refunded if not cured. Address Dr. BLANE, New-York Post-office.

THE BUFFENBARGER CASE.

Testimony of the Chemist who Made the Analysis.

Full Report of the Proceedings Before the Coroner—Appearance of the Body When Exhumed—The Verdict.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The following is a full report of the proceedings before the Coroner, in the case of PETER BUFFENBARGER, who it is alleged was poisoned by his wife AMANDA, now the wife of Mr. R. T. COLBURN:

THE CHEMICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. T. G. Wormley, of Columbus, the chemist to whom were submitted the remains for analysis, being sworn by the Coroner, was [illegible] and testified as follows:

By the Coroner—Mr. Wormley, will you please state to the jury the condition in which you found the stomach and contents [illegible]

Dr. Wormley—On the [illegible] of February last I received from the Coroner, [illegible] and Mr. Sprague, of this place, these two jars, said to contain the stomach and liver of a human subject. At the time of receiving the jars I made no physical examination of them or the contents thereof, and they were retained in a secure place until the 18th of May last, at which time I examined the jars and also examined the contents of them. I have found that one of the jars was an ordinary half-gallon salt-mouthed jar as it is called, with a glass stop; the other was a similar jar of the capacity of about a quart; the stoppers were in place, and tied with stout twine, and the twine covered with sealing wax. I opened the jars and made a chemical examination. First a physical examination of the contents of the jars. Do you want this physical appearance of the contents?

The Coroner—Yes, I would like to have that.

Dr. Wormley—In the larger jar I found a mass of matter which upon minute examination proved to be a stomach and a large mass of what is known as omentum. The stomach was entire, the tissue being well preserved, parchment like. The structure of the other organs was well preserved, but they were all agglutinated into a mass; so much so that at first it was difficult to make out the separate parts. In the other jar I found—that is, in the smaller jar—what appeared to be the remains of a liver, the organic structure being quite well preserved, but very much broken down. With this was the gall-bladder, which was entire, the walls being extremely firm. Within the gall-bladder was some matter, apparently the former gall. After thus making a physical examination I proceeded to make a chemical examination of the contents of these two bottles separately, and for this I used nearly the whole of the tissues, preserving a small portion of each as samples, which are still in my possession. In this chemical examination do you want a detailed idea or the general results?

The Coroner—We want the results of the examination.

Dr. Wormley—The parts first examined were the contents of the smaller jar. These were cut into small pieces and extracted with diluted hydrochloric acid until the tissue was entirely disintegrated—that is, broken up. The solution thus obtained was examined chemically for different poisonous substances in this solution. I detected a very minute quantity of arsenic—minute in quantity, but quite sufficient to establish its presence beyond all doubt. The solids thus separated from this solution were very carefully preserved. The next step in the analysis was in regard to the contents of the larger jar, which contained the stomach and a mass of matter. These solids were all cut into small pieces, and I also proceeded to extract with diluted hydrochloric acid through the agency of heat, and the liquid was separated from the remaining solid matter. A chemical examination of the liquid extract thus obtained showed the presence of arsenic in decidedly larger quantity than first obtained from the liver. I may remark here that the quantity thus extracted was sufficiently large to enable its identification by several different tests, and the absolute quantity was quite small, as I have already stated. The next analysis was directed to the solids of the liver not taken up by the hydrochloric acid solution already mentioned. These were thus re-examined for the reason that sometimes diluted hydrochloric acid will not extract the whole of the arsenic in a tissue which has been mingled with the tissue or carried there by absorption; nor will it dissolve or extract any arsenic that may be present there in the form of a sulphate, into which state it might readily pass during decomposition, from the sulphuret evolved from the organic structure. These solids were now treated so as to supply conditions for taking up the arsenic in whatever form it might exist, and the final extract examined. Of course, in the preparation of these extracts there are a good many manipulations and operations. These I simply pass by. The extract thus obtained, when examined for arsenic, was found to contain a very observable quantity, there being so much present that one-eighth part of the final solution would furnish positive evidence of the presence of arsenic. I might say conclusive evidences, because these results were subjected to interference, &c.—that is, to answers. This final extract was examined by three different tests, each of which proved conclusively the presence of arsenic. The solids from the stomach, in a solution of hydrochloric acid, were next examined, so as to take up any solution of arsenic present in any form. But the extract thus obtained did not furnish a trace of poison. That closed really the chemical examination of the contents of these two jars. I may remark that every precaution was taken; everything used or employed about the test was perfectly pure, and each article was tested individually and collectively in order to determine that there was no arsenic in anything employed or used in the investigation.

The Coroner—Can arsenic be inserted into a liver, the person being dead?

Dr. Wormley—Certainly they can insert arsenic; if I had a liver could I put arsenic into it, is that your question?

The Coroner—No, into a body?

Dr. Wormley—Oh, into a body; certainly they could inject into a liver in a body.

The Coroner—Did you find a sufficient quantity of arsenic in the stomach and liver to cause the death of a person?

Dr. Wormley—Did I recover enough?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Wormley—To have been fatal to an adult individual?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Wormley—I did not; that is, under ordinary conditions; that is the isolated quantity I recovered.

Mr. Lohr, the foreman of the jury—I want to ask you one question in regard to time. What time were these remains delivered to you?

Dr. Wormley—On the 17th of February last.

Mr. Lohr—What sort of a bottle were these remains put into on the 16th day of February?

Dr. Wormley—I don't know anything about when they were bottled; I think they were delivered to me on the 17th.

Mr. Lohr—Have you a record of the date?

Dr. Wormley—I have a record; I have not referred to it since it was made for that purpose; [examines record;] I now recollect that it was on the 17th of February that I received the bottles.

Dr. James Sprague, who was present when the remains were exhumed, and who opened the body, was next sworn, and testified that a large amount of arsenic may have been in the body at the time of the death, and the whole of it might disappear in a very short period. In other words, that the quantity found in the body at a period after death is in itself no proof that there was not a larger quantity at the time of the death. On the other hand, it does not prove that there was a larger quantity.

Mr. D. W. Athey, a citizen of London, who helped exhume the body, was next called to the stand.

The Coroner—Were you acquainted with Peter Buffenbarger?

Mr. Athey—I was.

The Coroner—Were you present on the 16th day of February when his body was exhumed?

Mr. Athey—I think that was the day.

The Coroner—Do you know the body that was raised up to be that of Peter Buffenbarger.

Mr. Athey—I recognized it as being that of Peter Buffenbarger.

Mr. T. M. Chapman, the undertaker, was the next witness called and sworn.

The Foreman—In what condition was the body of Mr. Buffenbarger when buried there; did you freeze it?

Mr. Chapman—I did. He died on Friday morning, and I went out there on Friday forenoon and froze the body.

The Foreman—On digging it up on the 16th of February, did you notice the vault to see whether it had been tampered with?

Mr. Chapman—I thought the vault had never been touched. It was in the same condition as when I left it on the day of the funeral.

The Foreman—Was you there when the dirt was thrown off?

Mr. Chapman—Yes, Sir.

The Foreman—Did you find it in the same condition as when you left it?

Mr. Chapman—I found it in the same condition as when I left it on the day of the funeral.

Dr. Wormly was recalled, when Mr. Lohr, the foreman, said: Professor, could a sufficient quantity of arsenic taken in a dose during lifetime, have had a tendency after death to decompose or preserve the body?

Dr. Wormley—The effect of arsenic taken in doses so as to prove fatal is to preserve the body, as has been observed in a great number of instances. The bodies of persons who have been poisoned by arsenic have been observed in a state of preservation.

The Coroner read the following question: Taking the body in the condition in which Chapman, the undertaker, says it was before burial, could arsenic have been put into the stomach or liver through the mouth or throat?

Dr. Wormley—While the body was in that frozen condition—is that the question?

The Coroner—No, Sir.

Dr. Wormley—Independently of that?

The Coroner—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Wormley—Arsenic or other poison could undoubtedly be introduced into the stomach through the mouth.

The Coroner—Can it be introduced into the liver through the mouth and throat?

Dr. Wormley—Not directly.

The Coroner—Did the stomach and liver, from the appearance, indicate the presence of arsenic before you made a chemical analysis?

Dr. Wormley—The appearance of these organs was analogous to that I have frequently observed in cases where there was arsenic present and the organs had been buried for some time.

The Coroner—Has arsenic, taken before death, a tendency to preserve the body and vital parts, after death and burial for a term of years?

Dr. Wormly—It has been frequently found, as I have already stated, that the organs of bodies poisoned with arsenic have been found in an unusual state of preservation after death.

The Coroner—Would the quantity of arsenic found have been sufficient to preserve the stomach and liver you examined as well as these were preserved?

Dr. Wormoly—Not as antiantiseptic; not as a direct preservative in itself; at least this would be my opinion. I might remark that the degree of preservation is not always in proportion to the amount of arsenic found.

The Coroner—Is the circumstance of arsenic in the stomach and liver in the quantity you discovered in this case consistent with the theory of its having been administered in medicinal doses?

Dr. Wormley—My impression is that the finding of arsenic in the liver would be inconsistent with its administration for medicinal purposes.

The Coroner—In taking arsenic is it absorbed all through the body?

Dr. Wormley—When arsenic is introduced into the stomach and is absorbed, it is carried to all parts of the body where the circulation passes, of course. It is not only true of arsenic, but it is the ordinary result of absorption.

Mr. Howson, a juror, to Mr. Cheesman—Did you prepare those questions, or were they prepared by some member of the legal profession?

Mr. Cheesman—No, Sir.

Mr. Howson—Who prepared them?

Mr. Cheesman—Mr. H. W. Smith and Mr. S. W. Durfiidger.

Mr. Howson—Are there any objections to our putting one or two questions through you to the witness, after having reduced them to writing?

Mr. Cheesman—I think not.

Mr. Howson then wrote the following: "State whether or not the bodies of persons who have died a natural death are not frequently preserved for many years?"

Dr. Wormley—I would answer in a general manner again that bodies are sometimes preserved to a considerable extent, or preserved in a remarkable degree, and for a long time after dying from natural causes; how many years after burial, I would not say; I would not like to fix the time; I should simply say for a long time.

Dr. Howson—You might indicate to the jury what you mean by that?

Dr. Wormley—In other words that bodies are sometimes found unusually preserved even when they die from ordinary diseases or accidents.

Dr. E. T. Collins, the family physician of Mr. Buffenbarger and the medical gentleman who attended him during his last illness, was next called and sworn.

Mr. Lohr, foreman—Dr. Collins, were you the family physician of Peter Buffenbarger in his last illness?

Dr. Collins—I was.

Mr. Lohr—What was the matter with him in your opinion?

Dr. Collins—I treated him for consumption, believing it to be a case of pulmonary consumption.

Mr. Lohr—How long did you attend him, doctor?

Dr. Collins—I attended him a few months in his last sickness—two or three months, perhaps, toward the close of it. I forget whether it was from the 1st of July or 1st of August, 1867, until the 26th of September, at which time he died.

Mr. Lohr—Did you attend him until he died? Were you there regularly?

Dr. Collins—I attended him every other day for a few weeks; at first and toward the close of the time I attended him daily.

Mr. Lohr—Did you ever administer arsenic to him in small or large doses?

Dr. Collins—No, Sir; if I did it was used before—perhaps three years before; I cannot remember whether I gave or not; my impression is, however, I did not; I don't remember giving it.

Mr. Lohr—What were his general symptoms? In what way did he complain? What way did he complain, and how did he act?

Dr. Collins—He complained of a cough, and great feebleness of the system; a general wasting of the system, and copious expectoration. His extremities seemed to wear away, and become exceedingly reduced, both upper and lower, and the whole system very much emaciated; considerably so, at least.

Mr. Lohr—Did you ever see a person poisoned that had been poisoned with arsenic? Did you ever attend a person that had taken arsenic?

Dr. Collins—No, Sir.

Mr. Lohr—You don't know what effect it would have or how it would act upon the system?

Dr. Collins—In poisonous doses?

Mr. Lohr—Yes, Sir; or in smaller doses?

Dr. Collins—I never witnessed the effect, never having attended a case of poisoning from arsenic.

Mr. Lohr—In smaller doses, given as a physician often gives it, how does it affect the vision?

Dr. Collins—Given in medicinal doses the effect is hardly perceptible for a long time. Perhaps there are no symptoms that would arise that would indicate the presence of arsenic in the system, until it has been pushed to a certain extent by increasing the doses or making them more frequent. A certain impression then might be produced.

Mr. Lohr—What is that impression?

Dr. Collins—The puffing of the eyelids is among the first things noticeable when it is given in proper medicinal quantities, with perhaps some dark circles around the eyes, and occasionally a swelling of the extremities. Sometimes it is exhibited in the swelling of the extremities.

Mr. Lohr—Is there any similarity between a person dying with consumption and one that has been poisoned by arsenic, in your opinion?

Dr. Collins—I think not. At least that similitude would very seldom occur.

Mr. Lohr—Did you ever have any reason to suspect that there was anything of that kind going on, or anything like that sort?

Dr. Collins—I did not.

Mr. Lohr—Doctor, what is your opinion in regard to a person taking arsenic during his life? What is your opinion in regard to whether it would decompose or preserve a body after death?

Dr. Collins—It has a preservative effect upon bodies to a certain extent, and perhaps to the extent of the quantities used. That statement might be qualified a little. A person might take a considerable quantity of arsenic, used in small doses, and the system eliminate it as it is used, and there might be a large amount of arsenic administered, and yet a small amount of arsenic remaining in the system when it had been administered during a considerable length of time.

Mr. Lohr—You think it would have a tendency to preserve? Are there diseases that people die of that the body would be preserved longer after than others? Have you any knowledge as to that?

Dr. Collins—That one disease would leave the body in better preservation than another?

Mr. Lohr—Yes, Sir.

Dr. Collins—Some bodies decompose sooner than others from certain diseases; the decomposition commences earlier in some cases than in others; it would always depend upon the diseases and something upon the condition of the body, the state of the weather and other things.

Mr. Lohr—Is it an unusual thing for a body to lie for four years in a state of almost perfect preservation?

Dr. Collins—It is not very common, I suppose.

The Coroner—While you were attending Mr. Buffenbarger did you administer the medicine?

Dr. Collins—I mostly prescribed it, but seldom administered it.

The Coroner—Were you there the day he died?

Dr. Collins—No, Sir. I was there that day, but after the death.

The Coroner—Doctor, did you notice any swelling of the extremities during his later sickness, any leg swelling?

Dr. Collins—I am not certain about that. I don't know but there might have been a swelling of one limb; if not a swelling, there was a complaint of one limb; I am not confident enough to say whether there was a swelling or a pain.

Mr. Lohr—How long was it from the last time you visited him until you went again and found him dead?

Dr. Collins—I was there in the afternoon preceding his death; I had been informed, if it is testimony, that he died that midnight, between that and morning.

The following is the verdict returned by the Coroner's jury:

"After hearing the evidence in the case, the jury do find and say that arsenic had been administered to the said deceased, Peter Buffenbarger, by some unknown person or persons."

Mrs. Colburn will be arrested this morning.

Important Sanitary Action of the Board of Police—Additional Promotions.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held at a late hour yesterday, on motion of Commissioner BARR, it was ordered that the Superintendent be instructed to cause a sanitary survey of all the streets and avenues of the City, and to report to the Board, on the 14th inst., the exact condition of each street and avenue in reference to the following points: Standing water, garbage, and general cleanliness of streets and gutters. It was also ordered that the report be made of the condition of the streets as they shall appear this afternoon between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock. Superintendent KELSO has been absent from his post several days cruising about Sandy Hook, on the Harbor Police boat, to intercept Justice DOWLING, but as that Magistrate arrived last evening at 5 o'clock, it was supposed the protracted vigil of the Superintendent was over, and he would appear in his office in season to execute this important order. It is the object of the Commissioners to ascertain whether there has been any neglect upon the part of the street-cleaning contractor, and they therefore omitted to give that official time to prepare the streets for inspection.

The Board, at the same session, retired Sergt. WILLIAM MEGSON, of the Tenth Precinct, and promoted the following roundsmen to be Acting Sergeants of the precincts to which they were transferred: MICHAEL W. ROONEY, of the Twenty-first, to the Eighteenth; WM. MURRAY, of the Sixteenth, to the Seventh; HENRY K. WOODRUFF, of the Nineteenth, to the Tenth; and JOHN R. GROO, of the Third, to the Tenth. All of the appointments are to fill existing vacancies.

MISS TENNIE CLAFLIN'S PLEA.

Meeting of the German-American Progressive Society—Addresses by Dr. Ehrenbergh and Miss Tennie C. Claflin—She Offers Herself as a Candidate for Congress.

The German-American Progressive Society held a meeting, last evening, in Irving Hall, to support the candidature of Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN for a seat in Congress. Dr. EHRENBERGH presided, and Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS occupied a seat on the platform. The Hall was nearly full. But few ladies were present. The Chairman said the following resolutions had been adopted by the Association:

The German-American Progressive Society to the German Voters of the Eighth Congressional District:

The progressive tendency of the time, which has given us universal suffrage without regard to race, creed or color, demands also, that to such women who are taking an active part in the reformation of our political and social life, is granted the right of political representation. Without indorsing the futile attempts of such agitators in the feminine movement, who surround themselves with an impracticable and empty phraseology, we most earnestly indorse the labors of those whose knowledge of State and Governmental affairs has aided them in their useful course, and produced results astounding in their grandeur, but withal beneficial to those who have enjoyed the fruits of such labor. Without attempting at this occasion to specify in detail the different practical plans of reform suggested by the agitation referred to, we grasp the opportunity offering itself with the candidacy of Miss TENNIE C. CLAFLIN for the seat in the National Assembly, becoming vacant in the Eighth Congressional District in the Fall of 1872, to express our entire sympathy with and promise our energetic support in such an action on the part of said lady. And in consideration of the practical wisdom and extensive knowledge which said TENNIE C. CLAFLIN has shown to possess by her different works on the subject of political reform and political representation; and in consideration of the high interest taken by the German-American Progressive Association in the question of cosmopolitan ideas as a foundation of our National Government; and in further consideration of the exertions having been made in this behalf by said TENNIE C. CLAFLIN, in speeches and writings at divers times, we the German-American Progressive Association, do resolve to give our united support, aid, and help to said TENNIE C. CLAFLIN in her efforts to gain access to the National Assembly as legal and lawfully-elected Representative of the Eighth Congressional District of the City of New-York.

Dr. EHRENBERGH said: It is our duty to place before you an unblemished character as the candidate to whom we desire you to give your votes. The scandal-mongers who take special pains to defame pure motives, have never investigated the moral standing of the representative lady who will appear before you this evening, nor the value of the principle of which she is an exponent, and therefore have never been able to produce proof for their assertions. The speaker proceeded to defend Miss CLAFLIN from the attacks that have been made upon her, quoting from her published writings, particularly in refutation of her misunderstood position on the free-love question, the subject of marriage and divorce, the relations of a mother to her offspring, and other phases of the social relation of man and woman. Dr. EHRENBERGH then alluded to what he termed the marked contrast between the mere Women's-Rights reformers, so called, who have heretofore filled the public ear with their empty talk, while accomplishing no real reform, and the more practical advocates of progress of the class to which Miss CLAFLIN belongs, who manifest their faith in their preaching by their actual practice. Miss CLAFLIN thinks a woman is equal to a man. She proceeds to prove it by opening a bank, establishing a newspaper, putting herself upon the rostrum, and otherwise taking upon herself duties heretofore considered masculine. It was true, he said, that the German mind had been so warped by outside influences as to become antagonistic to the feminine movement, though in reality no men respected women more sincerely than the Germans. The women in Germany were enthusiastic about the movement which had been initiated in behalf of women in this country. By supporting Miss CLAFLIN as a representative of the feminine movement they would assist and befriend their own sisters and mothers in the fatherland.

Miss CLAFLIN was then introduced, and spoke in German as follows:

On this, my first appearance as a political speaker, you will certainly excuse it in me if I, in accordance with your national usage, begin with these words: German fellow-citizens of the Eighth Congressional District! Perhaps I am the first woman who has ever presented herself before an appreciative public in this or any other country with words of such significant import. It may surprise you that I resort in the first instance to the German people; but this results from several causes. In the first place, I am myself descended from the German stock, and for that reason feel instinctively attracted to those of that nationality; and in the next place I know that the Germans are especially receptive of cosmopolitan ideas. These ideas which have impelled me to the resolution to offer myself as a candidate for the Eighth Congressional District, allow me, in a few words, on this occasion, to explain to you. I presume that not all of you know the full scope of the amendments which have been inserted in the Constitution; in that case there are some of you who are not aware that under these amendments women are already entitled to the vote. The law under which I—and with me all women, in whose behalf I know that you are all interested—claim the rights of a citizen of the State of New-York, reads as follows: Article 1, section 1, of the Fourteenth Amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside." I fulfill the necessary conditions. I was born in the United States and am therefore a native citizen of the same and subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Why then, I ask you, should I not be allowed to vote; and if I am allowed to vote, why may I not hold an office? Do you believe that a woman, for no other reason than because she is a woman, must necessarily lack the energy to perform the duties of an office? Or do you believe that things could go worse in the administration of our national affairs than they now do? Try the experiment merely of intrusting a woman with the performance of official duties, and if you find that your interests suffer by so doing, the power will still be retained by you to retrieve your mistake. But do not imagine that you can entirely ignore a movement which does not rest merely on the law, but which also brings into the contest the best and soundest cosmopolitan ideas. Again, dare you maintain that the platform of either one of the existing political parties secures to you that complete freedom, either in political or in social affairs, which, as citizens of this Republic, you are entitled to demand? The platform upon which I propose to stand does not narrow any one of those rights so much as a single hair's breadth. So long as I shall represent you in Congress—if by your votes you shall send me there—I shall at least insist that the personal freedom of every individual shall remain untouched. Just as the religious American has the privilege of going to his church on Sunday, so must the right be equally secure to you to seek your recreation on Sunday, just where you can find it, and to drink your glass of lager-beer in peace and quietness, so long as you do not disturb the public order. Neither need you entertain any apprehension that Congress will withhold my seat from me if I receive a majority of the votes. It is part of my object to make this case a test, and there is, up to this date, no law which either forbids the people to elect a woman to an office, or which forbids her to accept it. Corruption and bribery, if not indeed foreign to the nature of women generally, are, in any event, foreign to my nature. And, without having to resort to means which are prevalent among politicians, who stuff the ballot-box and pay repeaters, I shall step into the arena as a candidate for the office of Representative of the Eighth District in Congress, commending myself entirely and exclusively to your favorable regards. [Cheers.]

Prof. JAMES D. RYMER made a short address, after which the meeting adjourned.

Afterward the Society serenaded Miss CLAFLIN at her residence, No. 15 East Thirty-eighth-street.

More Quarantine Outrages.

A few days ago the steamers *City of Mexico* and *City of Merida* arrived in this port, and both vessels were strictly quarantined. It is now positively asserted in commercial circles that the bed-clothes from both the cabin and steerage berths were brought up to this City four days previous to the arrival of the steamers at their piers, and that both vessels were detained at the Lower Quarantine simply to give the Health Officer's tug-boats the opportunity of extorting an enormous sum from the agents, Messrs. ALEXANDER, for lightening the entire cargoes to the Quarantine officer's warehouses at Brooklyn. It was not long since that a large bark arrived in the port of New-York from Rio de Janeiro with a load of coffee. The vessel had a clean health bill, and carried a cargo which professional gentlemen pronounced the least liable to carry infection. The bark was at once put into strict quarantine, because she belonged to a firm that had made its name prominent in combating against the extortions of the Quarantine officials. The firm now assert that after the vessel had been in quarantine a few hours, a check for $250 was given to a German bar-room proprietor at Staten Island, who claims to have unbounded influence over Dr. CARNOCHAN, and in one-half hour from that time a permit was obtained and the vessel released. Other similar transactions have been reported.

At a special meeting of the Street Committee of the Newark Common Council, held last evening, the award for the paving of South Broad-street with wood was given to the Nicolson Paving Company.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The anxiety in regard to the Liverpool steamer Queen, caused by a misstatement in a morning journal that she was overdue, was quieted yesterday afternoon by the announcement that the vessel had safely arrived in the Bay. Among the passengers were Justice DOWLING, and LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe.

The prices of almost every kind of meat, fish, vegetable and fruit is at present very reasonable, the market being abundantly supplied. The supply of peaches is unusually large, far exceeding the demand, and on this account many of them decay, and are daily thrown into the North River and into the streets around the markets, where they are allowed to lie undisturbed by the street-cleaners.

The annual session of the National Lodge of Good Samaritans was concluded yesterday afternoon. Rev. GEO. H. HICK was authorized by a resolution to appoint an Executive Committee to devise ways and means for the support of the Good Samaritan Home at Alturas, Rockland County. The Committee will consist of one hundred members, distributed throughout the country.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Mission Chapel of St. Ann's Church, on Eighteenth-street, by the Manhattan Literary Association of Deaf Mutes. A delegation was appointed to attend the National Convention, to be held at Albany, in September; and the subject of building a deaf and dumb hospital in memory of LAURENT CLERC, one of the most distinguished teachers of that class, was discussed in sign language.

The Italian operatic artists and chorus who are to sing at the festival in the Grove on the 25th of August, had their first rehearsal last evening. The hymn expressly composed for the occasion by Prof. NICOLAO, and set to music, was practiced. Weekly rehearsals will now be held until the day of the celebration. Subscriptions to the celebration fund are coming in rapidly.

We have been requested to state that Mr. WM. L. ELY, Secretary of Mr. TWEED's savings bank and foreman of the Grand Jury of this County, is no longer Secretary of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company. His connection ceased about three months ago. The name of A. J. VANDERPOEL, the Mayor's law partner, was also dropped from the list of Directors recently.

The Executive Committees of the Union Pacific Railroad and of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company met here yesterday, and entered into a contract by which the rates both for passengers and freights to California and China are to be advanced from the low figure to which competition has brought them, and are to be made uniform.

"Big Murray, the bond smasher," whose game of keno, with its attendant faro bank, roulette wheel, card tables, &c., were fully described in the TIMES, some months ago, still flourishes uninterrupted by the Police, and so too do the forty-odd games afterward pointed out by the TIMES. Why does not Superintendent KELSO put a stop to this?

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the American Odd Fellow Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 96 Nassau-street, and the following gentlemen were elected directors: ORANGE JUDD, S. A. L. POST, LUCIUS A. CHASE, JOHN W. ORR, SAMUEL BURNHAM, JR., T. L. PAYNE and JACOB RUSSELL.

Yesterday afternoon a raid was made on the lottery establishment of SIMMONS & CO., in Yorktown, and CHESTER SIMMONS, DAVID LINDO and a man named JESLYN were arrested. They were taken to the Yorkville Police Court, where Alderman PLUNKETT discharged them on account of the non-appearance of the complainant.

Inspector DILKS calls attention to a swindler calling himself BEARMAN, who is making collections purporting to be for the benefit of a Captain in the late war, who is said to be sick and destitute in hospital. His list has the names of Gen. INGALLS and several other prominent army officers, all of which are forgeries.

The managers of the American Institute Fair are making extensive preparations at the Rink on Third-avenue, near Sixty-third-street. The building will be opened for the reception of goods on and after the 28th inst., and it is hoped that it will be opened to the public about the 7th of September.

Reliable information from private sources make it certain that Gen. QUESADA, the Cuban patriot, has not been shot as was stated in a telegram from Havana yesterday. The Cuban General is now on his way to New-York, and preparations are being made to give him a reception.

JOHN SMITH, a boy, living at No. 341 Stanton-street, was assaulted last night by JAMES KILLEN, a watchman, at the foot of Stanton-street, who struck him on the head with a club, inflicting a severe injury. The wounds of the boy were dressed and the assailant was locked up.

An affray occurred yesterday at the sailor boarding-house, No. 87 Cherry-street, during which JOHN COYNE was struck on the head with a pitcher by BENJAMIN CRAIG, the proprietor of the house, and received a severe scalp wound. The assailant was arrested.

A drug-store, No. 594 Broadway, was very badly damaged yesterday morning by a solution of soda which poured through the ceiling from the rooms above, which were occupied by a soap manufactory. The receiving-tank had been allowed to overflow.

An old building at the corner of Batavia and Roosevelt streets, which had been partly demolished, last evening tumbled down, and several persons who were under it were slightly injured. All of them went to their homes without assistance.

Capt. YULE, of the Sanitary Police, yesterday, arrested HENRY ROWLEY, owner of a steam-boiler at No. 146 Mulberry-street, for employing EUGENE CHAON, who is not licensed, as an engineer. The accused was held in $300 bail for trial.

MARTIN FALLON, of No. 430 East Sixteenth-street, while intoxicated yesterday in the liquor-store, corner of Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, struck his hand against a glass and cut off his little finger. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, charged with committing fraudulent acts of bankruptcy in omitting from their schedule $20,000 worth of property, were held in $10,000 bail yesterday by Commissioner OSBORNE.

LOUIS WOLFF, aged eight years, was riding on a truck yesterday in Grand-street, when the rope which held a barrel of oil breaking, the barrel wedged him against a rung of the truck and he was severely injured.

The Chelsea Association of the Sixteenth Ward met, on Thursday evening, at No. 331 West Twenty-third-street, and made arrangements to have a formal opening of their new club-house early next month.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, JACOB CLUTE, of No. 206 Bowery, was charged with selling policy books. After a short detention, the prisoner was released on $5,000 bail.

An undertaker is about to make coffins of the same substance as the new kind of pavement now used, which hardens after it is laid down. It is said that such coffins will be air-tight and last forever.

FANNIE LAIRD, aged eighty-six years, was run over yesterday by a truck at the corner of Chamber and Greenwich streets, and had her left leg broken. She was sent to the Park Hospital.

THOMAS MURPHY, aged seven years, whose parents live at Fifty-sixth-street and Avenue A, last night fell into the East River at the foot of Fifty-seventh-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered.

DENNIS CLIFFORD, a truckman, living at No. 109 Cliff-street, fell, last evening, from his truck at Pier No. 26 East River, and was severely injured. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CATHARINE BLECKMAN, aged 2 years, died yesterday at No. 169 Leonard-street from scalds accidentally received on Wednesday last, by a pot of coffee being overturned upon her.

ALEXANDER MCGRACE, a sailor on the steamer *Anglia* at Pier No. 20 North River, while at work on the vessel yesterday fell down the hatchway and was dangerously injured.

The clerks and Deputy Marshals connected with Marshal SHARPE's office presented him with three medallion representations of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN and GRANT.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 200 Third-avenue, last evening, and elected Hon. ISAAC H. BAILEY a delegate to the Central Committee.

N. G. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Col. M. L. MEACHAM, of Memphis, Tenn., and Hon. THOS. J. TOPP, of Louisville, Ky., are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge RADCLIFF, of Albany, Col. MCCAY, of Philadelphia, and Hon. WM. HAMILTON, of St. Louis, are at the Sturtevant House.

DR. W. M. JACKSON, of Providence, and Dr. D. M. BURGESS, of Havana, Cuba, are at the Hoffman House.

A. M. HOLBROOK, editor of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, and H. R. HUBBURD, Controller of the Currency, are at the Everett House.

C. A. LAWRENCE, of Washington, and C. B. COMISH BROWNE, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Lieut.-Commander WEIDINAN, of the United States Navy, and Senator OSBORNE, of Florida, are at the Astor House.

Judge THOS. K. SMITH, of Memphis, and Capt. H. SCHELLINGER, of New-Orleans, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge GEO. SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

WM. WALKER, colored, sixteen years of age, of No. 65 East Houston-street, last night became engaged in an affray in front of No. 25 Pine-street, during which he stabbed RICHARD GIBBONS, a colored boy, in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound. WALKER was arrested and locked up.

Some public-spirited Italians in this City propose to start a subscription for a monument to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, to be placed in the Central Park.

Hudson-street, from Twelfth downward, is being sewered. It has long needed it, but the work goes on now with the delay characteristic of City jobs.

LUKE SYKES, of No. 87 Lewis-street, had his left arm cut off yesterday by a saw in the saw-mill of JULIUS RAYNER, No. 11 Cannon-street.

Music at Central Park at 4½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

The body of the man found drowned at the foot of King-street, on Thursday, who was supposed to have been one of the victims of the *Westfield* disaster, was identified yesterday as that of WILLIAM SPERD, of No. 540 West Twenty-ninth-street, New-York.

The American Printing Telegraph Company, having erected telegraph poles along Van Brunt and Elizabeth streets without official permission, were notified yesterday by the Street Commissioner that unless they remove the poles and repair the sidewalks action will be commenced against them.

An Englishman named LEONARD DICKINSON, aged thirty-two years, died of consumption at the Long Island College Hospital yesterday. He was taken in in destitute circumstances. From papers found in his possession, it is believed that he is well connected in England.

JOHN B. LEAPE, the diamond merchant, residing at No. 274 Ninth-street, who was assaulted and robbed Wednesday night, is reported to be in a very critical condition from the wounds received. His assailants have not yet been captured.

Progressive Division No. 10, S. of T., of Williamsburg, in company with a number of friends, held its annual picnic at Far Rockaway on Thursday, greatly to the satisfaction of those who were fortunate enough to be present.

JOHN LEYTON, residing at No. 23 Graham-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, yesterday, by Justice RILEY, for stealing a suit of clothes belonging to a house-mate.

The Common Council Committee on Public Lands and Buildings have decided to lease the old church on Butler-street, near Court, for use as a Court-room by Justice DELMAR.

GEORGE K. PATTERSON, of Jacksonville, Fla., was swindled out of $70 at Coney Island Beach, yesterday, by the three-card monte game.

JOHN WOODS, a resident of Franklin-street, Greenpoint, was on Thursday night stabbed in the breast by his jealous wife. She was arrested.

If the weather should prove favorable there will be a concert in Prospect Park this afternoon.

LONG ISLAND.

The Superintendent of the East River Ferry Company has given notice that wagons loaded with offensive matter will not be permitted to cross either the James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferries between the hours of 6 A. M. and 8 P. M.

The contract for building the Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad, awarded to WEBSTER SNYDER, demands that two miles per month shall be completed, and that the whole work shall be finished on or before April 30, 1872.

To-day a grand party will assemble at the Inlet Hotel, Hempstead Beach, to witness a yacht race. A silver cake-basket and pitcher are to be awarded to the winning boats.

WM. L. HAYNES, Justice of the Peace for the town of East Hampton, residing at Egg Harbor, died Tuesday evening.

The greatest clam-bake of the season is to be held on the 15th inst., by the Huntington Clam-bake Association.

The attendance at the Merrick camp-meeting yesterday was very great, 2,500 persons being present.

Rosener's Hall, Hunter's Point, has been decided upon as a City Hall for Long Island City.

It is rumored that there is a large fire in the woods on the eastern end of Long Island.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A gang of 150 men have been just set to work on the construction of the Southern Westchester Railroad, which is to be a connecting link between the New-York, Northern and Housatonic, and the New-Haven Railroad.

The counsel for I. V. W. BUCKOUT are engaged in getting up a petition to Gov. HOFFMAN in behalf of their client. It is believed, however, that the Governor will not interfere.

DENNIS MURTHA, of Morrisania, was arrested, yesterday, and detained for examination on a charge of having committed a felonious assault upon JAMES BRADY.

The Fire Department of Mt. Vernon turned out for parade last evening, and passed the residence of EDWARD MARTINE, Esq., President of the Village, for review.

At a meeting of the officers of the Third Regiment National Guard, at Mt. Vernon, it was resolved to attend the County Fair, probably on the 14th proximo.

STATEN ISLAND.

Several parties on the island have commenced suits against the Ferry Company of the South Shore for the bad treatment they received on the *Middletown* last Monday evening. Mr. WAKIS, of Elm Park, has already engaged counsel for his damages.

There is a great deal of boat-building at present going on at Port Richmond and Factoryville. The boats are mostly small schooners and sloops.

The intention of appointing twenty-one special policemen for the county has been abandoned for the present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. HAMLIN, whose house in Newark was mysteriously burned on Thursday morning, is to be arrested on a charge of having set it on fire. He is known to have been in the house on Wednesday night, and he increased the insurance a few days previous. An officer has been sent to Crystal Springs, N. Y., where Mr. HAMLIN is now staying with his family, to make the arrest.

Justice DOYNE yesterday committed PATRICK MCCAFFREY to the Hudson County Jail in default of $2,000 bail, to answer the charge of attempting to defraud the Weehawken Ferry Company, in passing upon them a worthless check for the amount of $78 60.

Complaints were yesterday made before the Newark Board of Excise, that J. J. BOWEN, a member of the Board, and FRANK QUINN, a member of the Board of Aldermen, were unlicensed liquor dealers.

The Board of Excise in Newark is succeeding in breaking up the unlicensed liquor traffic. Many saloons have been closed, and others, fearing the action of the Board, have anticipated it and secured their papers.

The body of JOHN HICKEY, an habitual drunkard, was found on the railway, near Windsor, Camden County, on Thursday, in a mangled condition. The wheels of a car had passed directly over his head.

Vaccination is being made obligatory in some cases in Trenton, and the authorities are doing all in their power to put a stop to the small-pox, which is spreading with great rapidity.

The ticket agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company at Milburn has absconded and is a defaulter, it is believed, to the amount of $300.

EDWARD BOGERT, a lad nine years old, fell from the rocks on Palisade-avenue, upper Hudson City, on Thursday evening, and fractured his skull.

A fire occurred at the paraffine-oil works at East Newark on Thursday evening.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11.—Rear Admiral Boggs in his flagship, the *Franklin*, Capt. J. A. Parker, accompanied by the *Juniata*, Commander Luce, arrived at Christiania, Norway, on July 9, and remained several days. The officers were received with great courtesy, and attentions and hospitalities were freely exchanged. Being the first visit of American men-of-war to that city, the vessels and their officers and crews attracted no little curiosity, and immense crowds gathered to look at the ships. The newspapers of Norway are profuse in compliments to the officers. The *Franklin* and *Juniata* left Christiania for Antwerp and Southampton, and have since been reported on the English Coast.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 11—*In steam-ship The Queen, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Beckett, wife and child, Mr. Rogerson, Mr. Ebell, Mr. Seymour, Mr. Edwin, Mr. Bryer, Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Tracy, Miss Earl, Miss Cook, Miss Dubois, Miss Egerton, Miss Mira, Miss Heathcote, Miss Zurbini, Mr. Connolly and wife, Mr. Ambruster, Mr. Malone, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Williams, Mr. McDonald, wife and child, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Hall, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. McVell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Bell, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Hartsen, Mr. Cusack, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, family and nurse, Mr. King, Mr. Leacraft, Mr. Brandt, J. Brant, Rev. Geo. Dunlop, H. King, Judge Dowling, Mr. Frank, Mr. York, Mr. Kennerly, Mr. and Mrs. Skill, Mr. Blumenthal, Miss Rose Evans, Mr. Greenchild, Miss McAllister, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Bessie McNeill, Miss Margaret McNeill, Mrs. Everard, Miss Danby, Miss Ireland, Miss Bond, Mrs. Ladd and family, Miss Cornelia Werner, Miss Minnie Werner, Walter Macaulay, Joseph Macaulay, Mr. and Mrs. Pateman and child, Mr. Haug, Mr. Mack.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. F. W. Cornwell, F. Cornwell, H. Cornwell, Mrs. Britt, Miss Bessie Britt, Miss Lulu Britt, L. Rogers, J. F. Skerres, Mrs. J. F. Skerres, J. P. Whitney, E. C. Whitney, Jacob Black, W. H. Munson, David Symons, E. Lovell, C. L. Robinson, D. Richards, F. Gla- [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	Aug. 12	New-York	Bremen.
Anglia	Aug. 12	New-York	Glasgow.
France	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Brussels	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brussels*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail, for double-paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1¼ P. M.....For France, via Brest, by the *Ville de Paris*, at 11½ A. M.....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. [illegible]		
[illegible]	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, via Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		3 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	5:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:07 | Sun sets.....7:02 | Moon rises...1:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:53 | Gov. Island..5:42 | Hell Gate...7:04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia.

Ships Alex. Marshall, Gardner, Liverpool, Chas. H. Marshall & Co.; Chancellor, Patten, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Kate Troop, (Br.,) Crocker, Cork for orders, Jas. W. Elwell & Co. Palmerston, (Ger.,) Kohn, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Susan L. Fitzgerald, Cromley, Gibraltar, Winchester & Towne.

Barks Madre & Figli, (Ital.,) Esposito, Belfast, Slocovich & Co.; Evening Star, (Br.,) Chick, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Colonist, (Br.,) Andrews, Sidney, C. B., W. Ingalls; Union, Stafford, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Brigs Acacia, Thurlow, White, Penarth Roads, Brett, Son & Co.; J. L. Pye, (Br.,) Pye, Cork, via Wilmington, Crandall, Bordeaux & Co.; John Wesley, Ford, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Nellie, Owens, Martinique and St. Croix, Roche Bros. & Co.; Wiley Smith, (Br.,) Button, Cape Hayti, Robert Murray, Jr.; Edith, Crowley, Fernandina and St. Marys, Simpson and Clapp.

Schrs. Pioneer, (Br.,) Miller, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Georgette Lawrence, Robinson, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Harriet Brewster, Squires, Richmond, Va., A. Abbott; Electric Spark, Parker, Elizabethport, Ferguson & Wood.

Canal-boat H. M. Barker, Vickery, Oswego, National Transportation Company.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Hanover, (N. G.,) Willigerod, Bremen, July 26 and Southampton, 29th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Aug. 4, lat. 46 20, lon. 47 29, passed bark Signal, (Br.,) bound E.; same day, lat. 45 49, lon. 49 11, passed an Allan steamer bound E.; 7th, lat. 45, lon. 52 30, passed bark Crown-Jewel, from Ardrossan, for New-York; same day, lat. 44 16, lon. 52 53, passed ship Astronomer, from Bremen, for New-York.

Steam-ship The Queen, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, July 26, and Queenstown, 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced light westerly winds throughout the entire passage; Aug. 4, no lat., &c., passed schr. Caroline, bound E.; 5th, no lat., &c., passed ship Beverly, do.

Steam-ship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah 3 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Weybosset, Bulger, Havana Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Becket, Charleston Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Bark Frederick Weyer, (N. G.,) Siebert, Marseilles 45 ds., with mdse. to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar [illegible]

[illegible] July 7; [illegible] weather.

Bark Nuova Raffaelina, (Ital.,) Durante, Liverpool June 15, with mdse. to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Don Justo, (of Baltimore,) Averill, Rotterdam 47 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had fine weather.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Scott, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Bros. Crossed the equator July 12, in lon. 42, and since had light winds and calms.

Bark Jenny, (N. G.,) Meyer, Bremen June 22, with mdse. and 22 passengers to F. Schwoon. Has been 10 ds. W. of the Banks, with light westerly winds and fogs.

Bark Windsor, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Gardner, New-Haven 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Neponset, (of Boston,) Street, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. L. Sturges—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had moderate weather the entire passage; [illegible] for New-York, [illegible] July 30; Wenona, for Baltimore, [illegible] for New-York, do.; bark Anden, for Portland, [illegible]; schr. Cygnus, for Philadelphia, [illegible].

Brig Wydar Loquendal, (Norw.,) Nelson, Rio Grande do Sul 51 ds., with hides and wool to E. B. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Beckmann. Crossed the equator July 6, in lon. 38. Has had head winds and stormy weather up to the line, and light winds and calms.

Brig Abby Watson, Hooper, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McBurnie, [illegible] Harbor, N. S. 25 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. E. Fowler, Dickerson, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. William T. Rowland, Rowland, Rondout, for Poughkeepsie.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. M. Kennedy, Kent, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Hyena, Stevens, Elizabethport, for St. George, Me.

Schr. Congress, York, Portland, with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Sons.

Schr. Jas. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone to Brooklyn Bridge Co.

Schr. Para, Brown, East Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sunnyside, Allen, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. M. Seymour, Hacker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Martin, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Gorham, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Howell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sunbeam, McQueen, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. Merwin, Bunce, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Davis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Rich, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Olive, Hudson, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Wm. Allen, Birmingham, Alexandria.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Hodgdon, New-Haven.

Schr. Chauncey St. John, Parson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Comet, Dow, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. John Lozier, Tretethen, Taunton.

Schr. The Union, Hatch, New-Haven.

Schr. Eddie F. Treat, Shaw, Frankfort.

Schr. Veranda, Pond, Branford.

Schr. S. W. Blake, Blake, Dighton.

Schr. Wave, Warwick, Hartford.

Schr. Geo. A. Pierce, Poole, Salem.

BELOW—Ships Charter Oak, Tukey, from Boston; Eleanor, Brown, from Boston.

Brig Gazelle, (of Quebec,) Taylor, from Macoris, via Delaware Breakwater.

WIND—Sundown, light, S., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer McLellan, from Baltimore; ship D. W. Chapman, from Liverpool; brig Alpha, from Monica. The steamer Norwich, from New-Bedford, for Salem, with cargo from steamer Wm. Tibbets, passed Cape Cod at 11 A. M.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; brigs Chanticleer, from Hoboken, and Dirigo, from Baltimore; and schrs. Leona, from Mayaguez, and Mary Baker, from Jacmel.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Emilie[?], from Norfolk, Va., for Martinique; bark Monitor[?], from Liverpool; schr. Maggie McNeil, from Philadelphia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Arr. brig John Welsh, Jr., from Pittston, Me.

Cld.—Steam-ship North Point, for Baltimore; schr. N. W. Smith, for Rio Janeiro.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 11.—Arr. schrs. Salma, Magnanimous[?], for New-York; Clara Norton, Banger, for Providence; Kenrick Fish, Calais; J. J. Spencer, Boston, for Galveston; Grace Gridley, Pardier, for Alexandria; A. Seaman, Jaggins, for Bridgeport.

Sid., all the vessels before reported.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The West India mail steamer Ebro, from Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., and St. Thomas, touched at Plymouth today to land mails and passengers and proceeded to Cherbourg and Southampton.

The Hamburg American steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Aug. 1, touched at Plymouth this morning and proceeded for Hamburg.

THE EXPLOSION

94 KILLED, 120 WOUNDED.

Insure Against Accidents

IN THE

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

The TRAVELERS is the only Company in America issuing yearly General Accident Policies.

It has Cash Assets of $1,742,648 59.

It has issued 219,189 General Accident Policies.

It insures against general accidents, by the month or year, to men of all trades, occupations, and professions.

It has paid $1,602,839 23 in benefits to policy holders, for death or accidental injury, averaging about SEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS A DAY for the past seven years.

The TRAVELERS issues all forms of full LIFE and ENDOWMENT policies, at low cash rates.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

AND IMPORTERS OF

FINE WATCHES.

APPLETONS' GREAT STATIONERY HOUSE

WE MANUFACTURE

BLANK-BOOKS AND STATIONERY

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Estimates for all kinds of STATIONERY and JOB PRINTING furnished at short notice. Bankers, Banks and Merchants supplied with a complete outfit.

D. APPLETON & CO., STATIONERS,

NOS. 90 AND 551 BROADWAY.

ELASTIC BELTS,

STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS, &C., AT

MARSH & CO.'S

Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., and No. 39 East 14th-st., near University-place.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.

WHITEHILL'S patent motor for driving sewing-machines, Nos. 25 and 27 Wooster-st.

WOOD BROTHERS CO.,

NO. 740 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CARRIAGES.

"THE MODEL WAGON,"

THE MOST DESIRABLE ROAD WAGON MADE.

WITH TOP, $400; WITHOUT TOP, $300.

DOUBLE SUSPENSION CARRIAGES A SPECIALTY.

LANDAULETS, BROUGHAMS, AND COUPES FOR ONE OR TWO HORSES.

MAIL PHAETONS, TANDEM CARTS, LANDAUS, VICTORIAS,
PARK PHAETONS, DOG CARTS, LANDAUS with Glass Fronts, CABRIOLETS,
TEA CARTS, DENNETS, CALECHES, PONY PHAETONS.

IRON WORK

FOR

Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.

Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.

J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 139, 141 and 143 Centre-st., N. Y.

E. Remington & Sons

HAVE OPENED THEIR

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM FOR

Military and Sporting Breech-loaders

At No. 193 Broadway,

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